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VISCOUNT Ishii's Mission to America has had one tangible result, at any rate. A new Agreement has been signed between Japan and America which, in its terms, goes somewhat further than the Root-Takahira Agreement, signed at Washington, November 30, 1909. The essential part of the Root-Takahira Agreement is that the policy of both Governments would be directed "to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the Pacific region." The most striking comment on the Root-Takahira Agreement which we have seen was made by Mr. Frederick McCormick in his book, "The Menace of Japan," in which it was described as "a piece of hopeless insanity by the American State Department," and as regards the *status quo* there is the equally striking comment of Mr. J. O. P. Bland, a former Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and a well-informed writer on Far Eastern subjects, who, in a book published several years ago on matters connected with China, commented that "as nobody was in a position or prepared to define the existing *status quo*, the document practically amounted to an exposition of the materials with which the lower regions are supposed to be paved." The new Agreement goes further than the Root-Takahira Agreement in that it specifically recognizes "that Japan has special interests to China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

THE Reuter telegrams giving an account of what has happened are as follows:

Peking, Nov. 5.

The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, has informed the Foreign Office that Viscount Ishii and Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, signed an agreement November 2 by reason of which the United States recognizes Japan's special interests in China and also in which Japan and the United States reaffirm the policy of the Open Door in China.

Washington, Nov. 6.

The State Department announces that Japan and the United States have reached a complete agreement with regard to China and also a clear understanding regarding military, naval and economic cooperation in the war against Germany.

Peking, Nov. 7.

The following is the text of Secretary of State Lansing's Note to Viscount Ishii on November 2:—

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversation touching on the questions of mutual interest to our Governments in relation to China.

In order to silence the mischievous reports which from time to time have been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our Governments is advisable.

The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates relations between countries, consequently the Government of the Unites States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

The territorial sovereignty of China nevertheless remains unimpaired and the Government has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government that, while her geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they do not desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in Treaties with other Powers.

The Government of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way on the independence and territorial integrity of China and declare, furthermore, that they will always adhere to the principle of the so called Open Door and equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of special rights and privileges that would affect the independence and territorial integrity of China or would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Viscount Ishii's reply confirms the above.

WE will reserve any specific comment upon what has been done until we have further information as to the arrangement in its practical applications, but it is interesting to speculate upon whether the American government in this instance has, as have many others in critical times of their history, seen fit to sacrifice a smaller interest for the sake of securing help in relation to a greater one; and, whether, provided it has done so in this instance, it was a wise move to make. On this latter point, Time alone will tell. The Agreement as it stands is, of course, inocuous, and therefore it can do no harm to any one, or good either. But regarded in the light of what the Oriental terms "face," it cannot help but be regarded as a victory for Japan that her "special interests in China," even in the vague form indicated, have been recorded in a diplomatic document bearing the signature of the American Secretary of State. Coming at this time also, when the Japanese are on the verge of "putting over" some of the biggest deals known in the whole history of China, it cannot be said that American prestige in Chinese eyes has been in any way enhanced. At any rate, now that such an Agreement is signed, the best that Americans in the Far East can hope for is that Japan will abide by it. In the meantime, it behooves us all to be on the alert for any infractions of her covenant, either in spirit or in letter.

THE real answer to the purported agreement between America and Japan may be indicated in the article printed elsewhere in this week's issue of the REVIEW by the Rev. Doremus Scudder of Tokio, entitled "America's Paramount Position in China." The Japanese Mission to America had several things in mind: Congratulations to America on her entrance into the War; settlement of the Oriental Exclusion Question; removal of the steel ban; and the Question of China. The placing of the ban on steel plates, on account of its effect upon the entire economic structure of Japan, which is always in a precarious position on account of Japan's lack of raw materials, became the important and pressing question. Japanese papers even went so far as to state that the life or death of the Terauchi ministry depended upon a solution of this question. Japan simply had to have steel and that quickly. One Japanese paper even said that if the Viscount did not bring about relief, he need not return alive, *alive politically*, of course being meant. Although details as to the arrangement of this matter are still lacking, it is known that Japan will be able to get *some* steel from America, but in return for it she will have to enter more fully into the war than she has in the past. In other words, she will have to place many of her ships at the disposal of the Allies, where they are needed, but where the profits are not so attractive and where the personal advantages to Japan are not so great. Japanese "big business" does not want to do this and it will be a bitter pill, but the necessities of the day force it. This probably explains why the matter of Japan's position as to China, has been put out first as a matter of saving the "face" of the present Japanese government. Everyone recognizes the fact that because of her position, Japan has a special trade advantage, and in consequence special business interests in China. A glance at the Chinese Customs figures of imports and exports shows this. America also has a "special" position as to the trade of Canada and the trade of Mexico because of territorial propinquity but, if Americans do not take advantage of this condition, they have no kick if other nationals lead in those countries because of better business ability. If Japan is now going to do the square thing by China, and proves that her words are not mere scraps of paper, as past actions in Manchuria and Korea have led the world to believe, then the entire world, including China, will give approval. No nation need kick if Japanese business men show superior ability in trading in China. But if Japanese business men feel that they are not capable of competing with other nationals in China and in support of their weakness seek to gain a political-business monopoly in China, the entire world will kick and in no uncertain terms.

IN connection with the discussion of the contents of the apparent agreement between the United States and Japan as roughly indicated in this week's telegrams, it might be well to reprint here some paragraphs of Baron Ishii's speech in New York when he outlined the Japanese Monroe Doctrine of the Far East. The following is from one of the New York newspapers and evidently is an exact copy of his remarks:

"The door is always open. It has always been open; it always must remain open, not only to the guest who comes to trot around our little island for a round of pleasure, but to the representative of these vast commercial interests represented so well in this great gathering of kings of commerce. In spite of all the effort to make you believe that Japan, as she grew stronger, was always trying to close the door, I tell you that there never has been an hour when our common sense or our sense of our own responsibility failed us. Why close our door in violation of our pledges, or endeavor to close our neighbor's door, when we are in honor bound to protect it? The opportunity for you to trade in Japan or China has never been an equal opportunity in its literal sense. As you went far afield and brought us knowledge of the West, taught us how to grow and how to trade, so we, as we gained wisdom, knowledge, and strength, went into other fields to trade and to learn. We went to China, where that door was open to us, as to you, and we have always realized that there nature gave us an advantage. There was no need, there is no need, to close that door on you, because we welcome your fair and honest competition in the markets everywhere. We are trading there, where we have a natural advantage and where unless we are very stupid or very inactive, we are bound to succeed, and we are trading here, where your advantage is equally and naturally as great. I am persuaded that the grumblings and the whisperings about a door closed in China by the Japanese against America did not come from the broad and generous heart of the enterprising American in New York or elsewhere, but is the result of ten years of an enemy's effort to create prejudice and distrust. Gentlemen, I assure you that a closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of my Government. The door is open, the field is there. We welcome co-operation and competition all tending to the betterment of the equal opportunity."

WE shall not attempt to answer the Baron's suggestion that anti-Japanese sentiment among the Americans in China is due to pro-German intrigues, for that is unnecessary. If it were true, every British citizen in China would be pro-German, for they, as all other foreigners in China, have similar feelings on this question. It might be well however to reprint some American editorial comment on the Baron's declaration. This from the *Boston Transcript:*

"It is no time for soft words. We want Japan's friendship and her aid in the war but we resent such remarks as those of Viscount Ishii at New York and shall not fail to call attention to their incorrect statements and misleading references. They are in such contrast to the messages brought to us by the British, French, Belgian, Italian and Russian commissions that we cannot refrain from wondering as to the real intent of the Japanese Government in sending a commission. Was it to help us in this world war or was it to take advantage of our present overwhelming absorption in European affairs to wring out of us an unwilling adherence to some new policy which Japan seeks to announce concerning China? We do not need a commission from Japan to cause us to reaffirm our clearly expressed policy as to China, much less do we desire it to throw dust in the eyes of our people by taking on the airs of a non-aggressor and then warning America as if she were an aggressor. We repeat that we want Japan's friendship, Japan's hearty cooperation in the war, Japan's splendid help in patrolling the Pacific and all other aid possible in helping to win the war, but we do not want and will not have Japan's dictation as to what we shall do in China. In particular we do not want our traditional policy travestied."

AND this from the *Christian Science Monitor*, also of Boston:

"Now there is no advantage to be gained by any of the great powers assuming a virtue which is not its own. It is abundantly obvious that Japan could justify the most reprehensible action she has ever been guilty of by the example of one or another of the great Christian powers. But it is also entirely incontrovertible, as an ancient proverb says, that two blacks never have and never will make a white; and that it would afford no satisfactory reason at all to Peking for the loss of Manchuria, to know that there was once a King in Delhi and a Dey in Algiers, to say nothing of tribal chiefs in the forests of Massachusetts, or even an elector at Herrenhausen. The thing, in short, which happens to interest China, now and at any time, is not how the Roman Empire or the Empire of Spain was acquired, but how she is to preserve the integrity of her own Empire. When she entered the war, and inconsiderately became an ally of Japan's she decidedly stuck a considerable pin in the candle of Japanese tutelage, to call it by no stronger name. But what she is now waiting to see is that the candle is blown out at this point, and not allowed to go on burning beyond the pin-mark."

"Now there are exactly two ways in which this can be done. The best way, the most

statesmanlike from every point of view would be for Japan to whole-heartedly blow out the candle herself, and trust to gaining China's good will by a display of truly disinterested assistance and advice. It is perfectly true that this is a counsel of perfection governments have rarely shown a disposition to accept. But that is because they have never yet understood the true Science of government, which is based on that adherence to Principle, which the apostle to the Gentiles declared was foolishness to men. The present war has, however, produced some flickering indications that the spiritual consciousness of the world is being at last aroused. And, as a result, Japan could scarcely do better than display some perception of the fact. At the same time it is always a good thing to remember the maxim of that old pagan Seneca. "Sic vive cum hominibus tanquam Deus videat et videt," it is distinctly well to live amongst men, not only as if God might be seeing you, but as if He were seeing you. In plain English what, in the simple idiom of the New England farm, is described as "a nigger in the wood-pile," will, in the new diplomacy, be found a person to be summarily ejected. Honesty will prove the best policy, not from the standpoint of mere expediency, but from that of Principle."

"The alternative to all this is something no responsible statesman, least of all a Japanese one, in the present chapter of the world's history, should care to contemplate. It means embarking, in the old diplomatic junk of the far eastern political pirate, in waters infested, it is to be hoped, with cruisers which have gone to sea under the flags of the new statemanship. That would mean, for Japan, a constant struggle against overwhelming forces, not even necessarily in the shape of dreadnoughts and tariff restrictions, but against those moral forces which are always in the end victorious, and which have left the face of the globe strewn with wreck of empires, from the dust heaps of Babylon, where the antiquarian plies his spade and mattock, to where the moonlight pierces the ruins of Karnak and Luxor, or from the now filthy streets of Stamboul, through which Solyman once rode in all his magnificence, to that Madrid which once boasted that it was the capital of an empire on which the sun never set, or to the ruined arches of Rome, under which came the Cæsars leading the hostages of the world."

AMERICA'S activities in international politics continue to have a great interest for Japanese publicists and writers. Mr. Koson Asada, editor of the Taiyo Magazine of Tokio, one of the oldest and most influential of the standard journals of Japan, widely read by Japanese in America as well as in Japan, contributes to the current issue of his magazine, an article the main theme of which is that America is in war for self aggrandizement. The following are excerpts (translations) of the article in question:

"If America had thought of her own accord that her participation in the war has a decisiveness to subjugate the enemies, we would be very much surprised at her self-conceit. As for America's pretence of being a harbinger of permanent peace of the world, we do not applaud them very much, but upon cool-headed judgment America's move is only self-aggrandizement not very far away from the German dream of world conquest." . . . From these considerations, we are sorry to say that we cannot attach much reliance upon the future of America's participation in the war, which is now the unique citadel of the Entente Powers to retain their hopes. After all, it will be a doubtful thing whether America's participation in the war was a benefit to the Entente Powers."

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, one of the members of the Japanese Diet Commission, at present on tour in America, in an interview recently, said among other things:

"Your Government's naval program, as laid down by your last Congress, is causing a great deal of suspicion in Japan. "Your Government plans to build seventy battleships of the latest dreadnaught class in the next four years, while the naval program of Japan calls for but forty. This the Japanese people cannot understand, and there are many in my country who think that it means no good to us."

In the meantime, President Wilson in his cabled felicitations to the Mikado on the occasion of the latter's birthday speaks of the "ever-increasing friendly relationship between our two countries."

WE can desire no better confirmation of the general accuracy of information and comments printed in the REVIEW last week under the caption, "The Japanese 'Invasion' of China," than to quote a statement issued by the Government at Peking at the end of last week.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

There are, it is true, a few minor discrepancies, between the Government's statement and what we printed, but Government denials are, frequently, to be taken with a grain of salt. There is an air of frankness about the Government's statement, but this is in reality more apparent than real. A real test of frankness would be for the Government to publish the original Japanese "demands." The reader should bear in mind that the characters which in Japanese read "Okura," in Chinese are pronounced "Tatsang." The Government's statement is as follows:

"Recently various papers stated that an Arms Alliance had been concluded between China and Japan. This is utterly untrue. The Chinese Government did intend to purchase arms from Japan for the equipment of Chinese troops in preparation for sending an expeditionary force to Europe and other purposes. The transaction will be an entirely business one, without political significance. There is not the slightest truth that China would enter into an alliance with Japan, as reported. China used to buy arms from various European Powers, especially Germany, but it is now impossible to obtain arms in Europe, nor is it advantageous to obtain arms in the United States owing to shipping difficulties. It must be repeated with emphasis that the transaction will be entirely a business one and no conditions of any kind will be attached to the deal. To discuss the question of the Nanking mines it is necessary to trace the history of the deal. This matter was originally started by the so-called Huaning Company and the Tatsang Company of Japan. The latter advanced a million yen to the former, supposedly for purchasing the rights of the Fenghuanshan mine, during Yuan Shih-kai's regime, but the Government never concerned itself with the deal, or officially recognized any document of any kind officially countersigned. Subsequently, owing to the change of government after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, the matter was dropped. The Japanese Company, however, called the attention of the Chinese Government to the matter, with the support of the Japanese Minister. Therefore the matter was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet in June last year, when Premier Tuan Chi-jui and his colleagues decided that the deal could not be recognized. Since then the matter has been in abeyance. The Government intends to settle the matter in a satisfactory manner."

WILL silver go up or down? The REVIEW is in receipt of a letter this week from a leading foreign firm in Tientsin suggesting that on account of the present importance of exchange. articles dealing with the silver situation should be printed, "for instance an article dealing with the huge quantity of silver in America's Treasury vaults held in reserve against the (almost) unissued Silver Dollar, and whether America's recent loan of £5,000,000 to Great Britain took the shape of a shipment of silver would throw helpful facts into relief. Soon after the loan mentioned the British Government buyer left the Silver Market and the price of silver fell, but it seems impossible to get any definite information. The effect on the Silver Market of the release of a portion of America's reserve as a War Measure to assist the Allies would also be interesting." The foregoing was shown to a leading Shanghai banker who was asked for enlightenment as to these world movements of silver. After considerable study, his answer was that the words, "it seems impossible" should be changed to "it *is* impossible to get any definite information." And then he added the further comment, that if he knew the facts suggested, he wouldn't be in the banking business in Shanghai, at least not very long after he got the information. So it remains for the REVIEW to answer this inquiry in the words of an American negro, who when asked for a loan of ten dollars, replied: "Boss, I aint got that much money, but I sure appreciates the compliment."

THE new American high power naval radio station at Hawaii, said to be the most powerful in the world, was officially placed in service last month. Wireless messages are now being exchanged between this station and the government station at Sayville, near New York, a distance of approximately 5,000 miles. This is said to be the world's long-distance record for transmission of messages. Three other high power stations similar to the one at Hawaii have already been completed at Arlington, Darien, Panama Canal Zone and at San Diego, California. Three other stations of this character at Cavite, Philippine Islands, Guam and Tutuila will probably be completed before January 1, 1918. Thus the United States at last comes into complete and instantaneous communication with its interests in the Orient through a wireless service that the government controls. The only gap in this service is China and obviously the Chinese government should be making plans for the construction of radio stations that might cooperate with those the United States is extending in this direction. Then truly we would have closer relations between the United States and China, and the entire Orient. It does not appear unreasonable that since America is financing the entire world in both money and foods, that a country of America's importance should also be supplying some of the world's news. The six thousand and more Americans living in China who go for weeks without seeing an American news item in the newspapers of the Orient, will understand fully what is meant in this connection. When the American government fully appreciates the fact that an American news-dispatch from Washington, before it reaches

the Orient, must first be sent to London; then it goes to Cape Town, South Africa; then it travels up the east coast of Africa to Aden; then it is relayed to Bombay; Singapore next sees this little American news item; then Hongkong gets a chance at it, after which it comes to Shanghai and is printed in the newspapers here after which the Chinese and foreign papers in Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, and other points get what is left of this news item—probably it was a proclamation by President Wilson when it started. In all probability it had dwindled down to fifteen words or barely three lines of small type when the few thousand foreigners and several thousand Chinese in China got a chance at it at their breakfast tables, some mornings later.

THE proposal to construct a highway between Peking and Tientsin was approved by the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council at Peking October 26. The projected roads will be built from Peking to Tung-chow in the east and to Lokouchiao in the west. Some ten thousand flood refugees will be engaged on the construction work, which is estimated to last four months and each workman will receive five dollars per mensem as wages, with provisions for shelter. The American Red Cross Society will be represented by J. Bailey, Professor of Nanking University, whose name is identified with the Purple Mountain Colonization at Nanking and who will supervise the construction work in connection with the building of the highway. The sum of G. $200,000 is required for the work, about half of which (according to a recent telegram the exact amount is given as G. $75,000) the American Red Cross Society has offered to provide, and the balance of the expenditure will be defrayed by the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, of which Hsiung Hsi-ling is Director. R. R. Gailey, General Chinese Secretary of the Peking Y. M. C. A., recently made an inspection tour of the country through which the roads are to pass. Later other roads leading to Tientsin and to the Western Hills will be built, contingent on the success of the present scheme.

ALTHOUGH there can be no denying the fact that the ingenuity displayed by German chemists in the production of specially valuable aniline dyes from coal tar has been one of the wonders of the Twentieth Century, there seems to have been a tendency throughout the world to place an exaggerated estimate upon the value of this trade. The point to be kept in mind is that German chemists have done wonders in specialized lines, but taking the chemical industry as a whole, America, even before the war, was a heavier producer of many lines of acids and heavy chemicals than Germany was. As regards synthetic organic chemicals, including the coal tar dyes, the import into the United States before the war did not exceed $10,000,000 a year, this covering more than 1,000 different kinds of products, all of which require special processes of manufacture, and some having to be worked in very small units. Viewed merely as a business proposition this industry offered little to attract shrewd American business men, many other lines offering much better returns for money and energy invested. Just a few examples: One chain of American 5 and 10 cent stores in 1913 exceeded the total export business of the whole German coal-tar industry throughout the world by $11,000,000. One American mail order house in the same year did more business than all the German color plants together, and the total dividend payment in 1913 of all the dyestuff manufacturers in Germany was only half of a special dividend of one mail order house in the United States. In 1913 the entire German color industry paid $11,000,000 in dividends, while the Ford Motor Car Company, in Detroit, Michigan, with one standardized product, did a greater annual business than all the German coal-tar dye plants together, with their 1,200 different products, and earned four times their combined dividend, while paying three times their wages.

COAL prices in Shanghai are reaching a most outrageously high level, prices for some qualities being about double the normal rate; and were it not for the fact that the high price of silver brings the rate of exchange in favor of the Shanghai importer on all shipments from Japan, whence the greater part of the household coal used in Shanghai comes, the prices would be triple the normal rate. That prices would be very high this winter was foreshadowed by the fact that freight rates on the China coast are such that the item of freight alone is greater than the original cost of the coal, whether coming from North China or from Japan. An example of the truth of this statement is found in the fact that in Tientsin a good quality of household anthracite is sold delivered at the rate of Mex. $10.50 a ton, while in Peking, where a force of camels and donkeys is employed to bring supplies from several mines in the vicinity, prices are still cheaper. In Shanghai, the worst grade of Japanese house coal costs Mex. $24. per ton. Considerable has been heard of late concerning the Shanghai Coal Guild, and it is being blamed for the present high prices. Beyond the fact, however, that any combination and it is the same combination that has been in existence in Shanghai for years – will tend to raise prices somewhat, the influence of the Guild's combination on the present prices is grossly exaggerated. In fact, the Guild has not an absolute monopoly of the field, the leading auction firm here supplying coal from a large mine in North China at

considerably below Guild rates, and a British iron merchant, who represents a smaller mine near Peking, also selling a fair grade of anthractite still cheaper, with the disadvantage, however, that about one quarter is dust. Householders are being put to great expense to keep their premises warm, and the old-style, wasteful fire-grate, so common in England and in almost universal use in Shanghai, makes the cost of heating about double what it would be if modern steam-heating plants were generally installed, similar to those in use throughout America.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* makes a very good suggestion in this connection in the following words:

"What Shanghai should do at the present juncture can only be laid down after careful consideration by practical men. But it is quite evident that if there is a combination of dealers here, formed for the express purpose of exploiting the community, then that community has the right to say to the Council:—Years ago your predecessors were faced with a combination of butchers. Whereupon the Council on behalf of the community set up its own butchers' shops, bought its own cattle, and sold its meat at prices big enough to pay expenses. We ask you to do the same kind of thing. Take your courage and the community's credit in both your hands, and start or assist in starting a coal mine for the express purpose of supplying the community at fair rates. Charter or buy tonnage sufficient for the purpose, and begin as soon as possible, that is to say, the moment the plan has been shown to you to be feasible. Do this, and you will earn the shivering gratitude of a freezing community."

To this we may add that as the Municipality is already necessarily a large purchaser of coal to keep the splendidly equipped Municipally-owned electrical plants in operation, it would be a very simple matter to arrange for a supply of coal for household purposes, whether the coal is supplied from a Municipally-owned mine or bought wholesale in the open market. The idea of operating a mine is a splendid one, but, unfortunately it comes too late to be of any avail during this winter. As regards entering the coal market as a supplier, the Municipality of Shanghai has before it the very good precedent of Harbin, where household heating is done almost entirely by wood, burned in large permanent brick ovens built into the walls of the houses. Wood in Harbin is supplied to needy families at nominal rates, frequently about half ruling prices. It may be mentioned, however, that the Municipality of Harbin, which for all practical purposes is Russian administered, is merely following a plan adopted throughout Russia since the beginning of the war. If the plan were adopted in Shanghai, a very popular and fair way of determining who the "needy" are would be to supply coal at cost to all those whose rents are not sufficient to entitle them to a vote! But as this would not be feasible; owing to the peculiar status of Chinese in the Settlement the practical method will be to sell at a slight profit and let all who will, rich and poor, Chinese and foreign, buy all they like.

America's Paramount Interest in China

BY THE REV. DOREMUS SCUDDER
Pastor of the Union Church, Tokio, Japan

JAPAN is on the tiptoe of expectation over the mission of Viscount Ishii and his suite now in Washington. The hopes centered in this special embassage mirror the two real parties into which the nation (Japan) is divided. Call one of these the Germanized, or militaristic, or jingo element, or whatever name you will to signify the devotees of the principle of the strong arm. But yesterday it was dominant here and signalized its power by capturing against its better judgment the government headed by Marquis Okuma. But that spectacular victory marked its downfall, for it could not endure the turning of the limelight of the world's public opinion upon its discredited morality. But though no longer ascendant in Japan, it is by no means dead. It still controls some of the journals.

This element in the nation which forced Viscount Kato to issue the famous 21 articles, which wants to hold Kiaochow, is bound to incorporate South Manchuria formally into the empire, and hankers even after the control of North China, is the author of the phrase, "The Asiatic Monroe doctrine," and loves to expatiate upon "the analogy which the situation of Japan and China bears to that of Mexico and the United States." And not a few Americans, carried away by the phraseology, are taking up these rallying cries as though they were the maxims of political wisdom as well as of international square dealing. They fail to see that the point of view represented by these formulae leaves China entirely out of consideration as though she were no part of the policy they propose.

The Monroe doctrine was a perfectly simple declaration and concealed no ulterior aims. It warned Europe that the United States would tolerate no territorial exploitation of any American state by a European power. Whatever corollaries to this have been subsequently added, as in the cases of Haiti and Santo Domingo, the United States never claimed that it had the right to seize territory or foreclose thereon where it had forbidden other powers, nor did it claim for itself special or paramount interests or spheres of

interest in North or South American states outside of its own domain. If the "Asiatic Monroe doctrine" means for eastern Asia exactly what the Monroe doctrine has meant for America, the United States would be the first to stand behind Japan in a declaration that no territorial aggrandizement shall henceforth be tolerated at the expense of China. This would necessitate Japan's refusing to do what all the rest of the world be warned to refrain from doing. That would involve the restoration of Kiaochow, and end the claim of any foreign power to special or paramount interests or spheres of influence in the great Asiatic republic. As a matter of fact, the United States never dreamed of limiting in the slightest degree the freedom of the other American countries, the trade of many of which with Europe far exceeded that of Uncle Sam.

It may be well to consider the actual facts behind this phrase, "paramount interest." Which nation has the right historically to claim this in China, Japan or America? For nearly 100 years the United States has been flooding China with the best it has had to give. It has dotted the country with schools and colleges has commissioned thousands of its most unselfish and highly cultured men and women to give their lives in helping the Chinese to a higher plane of civilization and prosperity, and of late it has planned a hygienic campaign of the largest significance for the nation and is backing this movement with unexampled generosity. In addition to this it has freely educated large numbers of Chinese in its choicest towns and leading universities, and signaled its unselfish interest in its neighbor's welfare by returning a large part of the boxer indemnity. Furthermore it has freely extended to China both sympathy and backing in helping her rid herself of the opium curse. All this constitutes a special interest or, if you will, a sphere of influence the like of which no other nation can for a moment claim.

What good has Japan rendered China either in forcing from her the lease of certain parts of Manchuria or in appropriating Germany's steal of Kiaochow, that can for a moment be compared with this record of the United States? Is it not time for nations of the allied group to stop thinking in terms of the 19th century and to begin using the concepts with which the world war has replaced these ancient symbols? The only interest or influence in a nation to which any other has a right to lay claim is that created by friendly service. The very nature of this interest forbids its use in selfish exploitation. But the noisy element in Japan which is sensitive over her nation's influence on the Asiatic continent, and which demands that other powers concede to it special privileges in that republic, privileges which no other power has any right to concede, and in conceding which a greater injustice will be done to China, does not represent the entire people. Periodical literature which is a better gauge of the sober thought of the people than the daily press, is testifying month by month that this noble-hearted nation is a vital segment of the great allied movement on behalf of a civilization of brotherhood in this world.

Japan has begun to set its face against Germanism, and what it is costing will only be known as the coming years unfold the story. The most significant witness is the action of the Terauchi government toward China's internal problems which is one of strict nonintervention. Every day that Japan continues to withhold her hand evidences the sincerity of her rulers in the new internationalism, the internationalism of democracy. Thus the dominant element in Japan is the one that hopes the most from the Ishii mission. First of all, it believes that the time has come for clearing away all obstacles to the closest intimacy between the two sister nations on either side of the Pacific. If some way should open, either through a favorable decision by the supreme court of the Ozawa case, or by congressional action, to end the discrimination that refusal to naturalize Japanese occasions, the relief to both movements would be inexpressible.

Not that Japan wants her people to expatriate themselves or that there would be many who would or could qualify for citizenship (for the number is negligible,) but that the stigma of withholding from Japanese what we freely grant the riffraff of many countries would be gone. Now the great majority of thinking Japanese, who together with the mass of men in all the allied countries are being born into the new era of world unity, are hoping that somehow when Viscount Ishii returns he will be able to report this cause of friction gone for aye.

Another very deep expectation here in Japan is that the statesmanship of the two nations may agree upon an Asiatic program that shall first of all relieve Japan of anxiety and second be fair to China. In two generations Russia loomed portentous on the horizon of this country's future. Now that fear is gone. With its disappearance room is left for an entirely new deal in the Far East. And Japan desires that deal with an ambition that is daily increasing. With a threatening Russia the forecast had to be militaristic. Now the evolution of this part of the world may and should be in accordance with the genius of both China and Japan along peaceful lines. And America can guarantee this.

If these two great nations, one with its surplus labor and its knowledge of the Far Eastern mind, the other with its surplus capital and its business genius, unite to develop, not exploit China, the world will be treated to the greatest expansive movement it has ever known. Not

then with dreams of selfish interest—though like every other manifestation of genuine progress there is a strong force of enlightened self-interest involved—but with a mighty ambition to join hands with America in an enterprise worthy of both nations as well as of the 20th century, the more thoughtful Japanese are anticipating the visit of this special mission to Washington. It is well that it is sent by a government headed by Gen. Count Terauchi, technically a militarist, but in reality a statesman, emerging like the progressive leaders the world over from the past into the future, for only such a genuine representative of the national character can be expected to head with success so momentous a revolution as that through which Japan, like the rest of the world, is passing.

Meantime, with the advent of the Ishii mission, our own government faces a most serious responsibility. We have never as a nation realized the momentousness of our Pacific problem. There are signs that our eyes are being opened. We can if we will do more than any other people to change the status of one-quarter of the human race. The easy thing to do would be to remit to Japan the chief role in the renaissance of China, to say, as the jingoes here would delight to have us say, that the United States acquiesces in the paramount interest of Japan in that country, and thus both to abdicate our responsibility gained through nearly a century of unselfish service, and to forego that mighty influence which that service has created. But this would amount to an abandonment of a tried and true friend. China's trust in us simply cannot be betrayed. She needs us and Japan needs us in an association that is sure to benefit all three inestimably. There never was a call for higher statesmanship in Washington than that issued by this commission from the emperor of Japan to the government of the United States.—*From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Fur Trade in China and in America.

AMONG the numerous changes that the war has brought about in the world's commerce is that America has come to the fore as the chief market of the world for furs. America has always been one of the world's principal suppliers of furs, but the seat of the market was in Europe, London being the principal selling centre. Now however, Saint Louis, Missouri is selling more furs than any other city in the world. The war has had also a stimulating effect on the skin and fur (export) market of China, partly due to the fact that Russian supplies have, to a large extent, been cut off. America is by far China's best customer for skins and furs, the trade in these lines between the two countries having grown very considerably during the past few years. But just as in the mineral world, although gold is the precious metal and the one most heard of, the premier place in value, so far as the total product is concerned, goes to iron, so in the fur trade of China, although the expensive sable skin is exported to a limited extent from northern China (Manchuria) the humble goatskin is the item that makes China's "fur" trade with America really worth while.

When "milady" on Fifth Avenue draws her soft "kid" gloves over her dainty palms, the chances are six in ten that the glove was made from a Chinese goatskin. Little short of four million taels worth of these skins (undressed) were exported from China to America in 1916. (The reader will please note that the tael, at present exchange is worth about the same as the American gold dollar.) The export from China to all other countries combined was about a million and a half taels during the same period. The far-western Yangtze port of Chunking is becoming yearly more prominent in the export of this skin, the other chief exporting ports being Hankow and Tientsin.

The sable furs from Manchuria played a very small role in the trade, only Tls 5,500 worth being exported, and these all going by railway to Russia, whence, if they ever reached America at all, they would have brought with them the title of "Russian sable." Sable is a very popular fur this year in America, and is also prized by the Russians themselves, Russia being the principal producing centre. As is only natural, the supply from Russia in these days is very limited and prices have gone to almost fabulous figures. Fifteen or eighteen sable skins are required to make a stole, and, if carefully matched skins are used, the retail price for such a stole will be in the neighborhood of ten thousand gold dollars. The sable is known in the trade as the "royal fur."

With the genuine Russian sable so very scarce and expensive, a considerably demand has arisen in America for a somewhat similar fur, which comes from Canada. It is known in the trade as Hudson Bay sable, but is in reality the skin of the marten. A Russian fur, known as "kolinsky," is also made up as a substitute or imitation of sable.

"Ermine" skins play a very considerable role in the export trade of China. At any rate, these skins are sold under that name in America, but in reality they are weasel skins. The export from China to America of weasel skins has tripled in three years. About sixty-five thousand taels' worth of these skins were exported from China to America in 1916. Shanghai is the leading port of export, last year's export being just under fifty thousand taels, this being about half the total for China. In this line also the best skins come from Russia, and it is mostly

because the supply from Russia is practically cut off that China's export to America has increased so greatly.

Another fur the export of which from China to America has shown a marked increase is that of the raccoon. In 1914 these furs were exported from China to America to a value of less than two hundred taels, whereas last year the exports exceeded seven thousand taels. Raccoon skins are used mostly for coats, and are especially in demand for motoring coats. These skins are frequently dyed so as to have the appearance of skunk. Skunk (with the exception of bear) skins are the only natural black skins and are very popular for making up sets. China's supply is exported almost entirely from the Yangtze valley.

Fox skins of various grades were exported from China to America last year to a value of over forty thousand taels, the export being mostly from Tientsin. In the American trade red fox is prominent at present, a great deal of it being used in scarfs and muffs, both in the natural state and dyed. The white fox also is to be seen a great deal, natural and dyed in taupe, blue, and other colors; the best of these skins come from Alaska. The skin of the gray fox, which is by no means rare, is about the weakest member of the fox group, in a business sense. Aside from a fair demand in America, for some of the cheaper grades, neither merchant nor consumer is paying much attention to it just now.

Marmot (also known as tarbagan) skins to a value of more than fifty thousand taels were exported to America from China, last year, and a slightly larger quantity to Japan. The total export in 1916 from China was Tls. 125,232. The Chinese Customs figures show some interesting statistics in connection with this fur. In 1914 only twenty (20) of these skins, worth nine (9) taels, were sent to America, so that it can be seen that there has been a phenomenal spurt in this trade within two years. This skin comes from Manchuria, on the Siberian border, and the virulent plague which swept North China about seven years ago was pronounced by medical experts to have been spread by these skins. Naturally enough there would be a prejudice against these skins in America, but rigid sanitary inspection seems to be overcoming it.

There is, of course, a considerable domestic trade in China for furs, but here again, even though the newcomer in Shanghai will get the impression from the tasty displays in native shop windows, that the trade is very extensive, reference to the Customs figures will not bear out this impression. For instance in the returns for last year, under the heading "Skins (Furs,) Dressed and Undressed; Unclassed", Shanghai, which took more Chinese furs than any other Chinese city, is credited with having taken Tls, 57,749 worth of these miscellaneous skins, whereas America took to a value of Tls 226,531. These figures cover a wide range of miscellaneous furs, not mentioned specifically in this article Among the skins dealt in are, for instance, those of the dog and of the cat. Black cats are unlucky in folk lore, but in the fur trade they bring the best prices.

Although hardly to be classed as a "fur" it will not be out of place to mention here that America in 1916 took cow-hides (a small proportion water-buffalo) to a value of six and-a-quarter million taels, the export from China to America having doubled in two years. The total export from China is about twenty million taels a year, nearly every port in China contributing a share, Hankow being far in the lead with six-and-a-half million, Tsingtao, Chungking, and Shanghai following in the order named with an export of under one-and-a-half million.

America also took from China last year ninety-two thousand taels worth of horse and donkey hides, of which China exports over half a million taels worth. These are nearly all from the Manchurian provinces, export being made through Tientsin or Dairen. Undressed sheepskins to a value of one hundred and fifty thousand taels were also taken by America from China last year; Japan took about twice as many. America and Japan take practically all of these skins that China produces.

G. W. M.

Y.W.C.A. Physical Education Work

This is the fifth of a series of contributed articles dealing with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association of China.

HOW best to start and to extend physical education among the women and girls of China—that was the question which the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association faced five years ago.

Their conclusion was, first, to open a National Normal School of Physical Education for Chinese women in order to send out teachers into Government and Mission Schools and into city Young Women's Christian Associations, and immediately preparations were begun with this objective as the goal.

This preparatory work consisted in finding directors, studying the Chinese women to see what they most needed, visiting schools all over China, interesting them in Physical Education and in such a school. This period covered three years and in 1915 our dream began to come true, and the School was opened with six students representing three provinces.

This is the third year of the school and there are thirty enrolled, representing seven provinces. Of this number twenty come from government

normal, or private schools and ten from mission schools.

Seeing is believing—and a visit to this school would show you a group of splendid Chinese girls, keen, active, accurate, full of the spirit of play, going through different forms of physical training, from educational gymnastics, to the more highly coordinated aesthetic movements and games such as basket-ball and out door base-ball.

But that is not all, again you visit the school and all is quiet, there is nothing going on in the gymnasium. You seek fruther and you find them at a lecture on Chemistry being given by the Dean of the School, a Chinese woman graduated from Wellesley College and the Wellesley School of Physical Education, or you may find them listening to a lecture on Psychology given by a fine Chinese student. For physical education includes the study of general sciences, —chemistry, biology, physiology, pedagogy and the particular subjects in theory of physical education.

The senior class of the girls go out to teach for their normal training into seven schools and the Faculty, besides carrying on the school, teach in five of the large and most important non-mission schools in the city.

Great stress is laid on hygiene and sanitation and the students of this school go out after two years of hard work to teach better ways of living, to build up the body by the best methods of physical training and play, to be examples of what can be accomplished through such training, to show by their fuller, richer, healthier Christian lives that the purpose of Jesus' life is being fulfilled when He said, "I came that they may have life and have it more abundantly."

The National Committee has other plans yet undeveloped for furthering the cause of health. One of the very immediate plans is to build up a fine physical department in each city Young Women's Christian Association. Another plan which we hope to realize in the near future is one which has as its aim the popularizing of hygiene and sanitation by health campaigns for women in the large cities. Before this can be done much material in the line of surveys and exhibits must be collected and specialists on the subject found to carry out such a great work.

The possibilities of the normal school, the need of the development of physical departments in the city Associations and the opportunity for creating a broad-spread interest in hygiene in the home, school, and city is so tremendous in this great country that although the task at times seems impossible, we can but go forward in faith because it is a work which needs to be done, which China wants done and which we as an Association are organized to do.

The Foreign Woman in the Orient

SINCE the days of the old "co-hong" trade of foreigners at Canton in the early years of the seventeenth century when the Chinese government forbade the foreign merchants to bring their wives to China and when, according to Dr. S. W. Williams in the China Review of 1879, "it was only in 1828 that the British superintendent of the 'Thirteen Foreign Hongs' at Canton, first succeeded in getting his wife up," great changes have come about with the foreign woman in China.

According to the best available figures there are approximately 5,000 American and European (exclusive of Russian) women in China. Of this number 3,835 are engaged in missionary work, and of the 3,835 engaged in missionary work to use the figures of the China Missionary Continuation Committee of Shanghai, 1,939 are married women and 1,897 are unmarried. This leaves about 1,000 foreign women, who for the most part are wives of business men. These figures do not include approximately 15,000 Japanese women who live in various parts of China, nor about 10,000 Russian women who are living in Manchuria,—for instance, at Harbin and other cities in the North—whose influence on China proper is practically *nil*, as they live, for all practical purposes, under the same conditions as if they were in Russia.

Within the last six months the American Young Women's Christian Association has sent out nearly a half hundred young women secretaries for work in China. These American young women, most of them college graduates are to become heads of the various branches of the Chinese Y. W. C. A. in all parts of China. After the large hospitals that the Rockefeller Foundation is planning to erect in Shanghai and Peking are completed we may expect boat loads of American Red Cross nurses being shipped out for work in China.

Generally, when discussing the influences of Western civilization upon the Orient, it is the influence of "man" civilization, and not the influence of "women" civilization, that is considered. When we consider that a large proportion of all foreigners in China are women, and the further fact that the majority of the foreign women in China are actually engaged every day of their lives in the work of "civilizing," most certainly the women must be counted. Although none of the "Best Books on China" printed in MILLARD'S REVIEW a few weeks ago happened to have been written by women, they are entering this field and the best book after all may yet be written by a woman. Recently two books by women, one of them an excellent book on Shanghai the *Gateway to China* by Mrs. F. D. Gamewell,—were reviewed in the REVIEW and out of a total of 122 notable books and magazine articles dealing with China that were published in 1916, fourteen were by women, according to statistics in the 1917 China Mission Year Book.

Just what effect the residence of foreign women in China has had upon the status of Chinese women would be difficult to estimate and might well be elaborated in a separate article. The work that the Y. W. C. A. has already accomplished, as outlined in the series of articles that are now appearing in MILLARD'S REVIEW are of very great interest and importance. One

woman recently stated that the change that has come about in the lives of Chinese women may be noticed in Shanghai any day by observing the crowds on the streets, which are now made up of as many Chinese women as men, while ten years ago no Chinese woman of station ever appeared on the streets except in a tightly closed carriage and no Chinese woman was ever seen walking on the streets with her husband, while this is now quite common. Another foreign woman made the statement that she knew Chinese women are advancing, "for her amah had ceased to send her monthly wages to her 'lazy' husband somewhere in the interior," and was now using the money herself. Another interesting comment along this line by a *man*, Mr. E. H. Parker, appears in his "China—History, Diplomacy and Commerce," when he says: "happily the Chinese women have not imitated the restless and often hideous changes beloved of their Western sisters, but have confined their democratic yearnings to the tightening of the once baggy sleeves and trousers; if a mere man may venture an opinion, they looked more modest in the good old 'bags! The women are fond of American and European scents, good mirrors, finger-rings." Further proof that the women of China are "advancing" may be found in the 1917 returns of the China Maritime Customs which show that China's imports of jewelry; perfumery, pearls and toilet requisites have jumped from H. K. Tls. 1,5000,000 in 1914 to well over two million taels for 1917.

Perhaps the most visible result of the influence of Western *woman* civilization upon the women of China is that the Chinese women have given up the century-old practice of binding the feet. The leader in this movement was Mrs. Archibald Little, wife of a pioneer British merchant, whose life work is well worthy of study by any American woman who wishes to join in the work of ameliorating the condition of Chinese women. A Chinese woman, the wife of a returned student explained the reason for the discontinuance of the practice as follows: "We see that Western women do not bind their feet and they are independent. Chinese women bind their feet and are not independent of their masters, therefore Chinese women do not bind the feet of their girl babies any more, so they can be independent too."

I have searched in vain for a viewpoint of a Chinese woman as to the influence of the women of the West, upon the women of the Orient so the next best thing is the opinion of a Japanese *man* as to the women of the West. The impression appears in an article by Professor Kuriagawa of the Imperial University of Kyoto that he contributed to the Osaka Asahi Shimbun upon his return from a tour of America. That part of his *impression* referring to the influence of American women as translated in the Japan Advertiser follows:

"But Professor Kuriagawa discovers one thing which Japanese are not imitating, namely loyalty to the "Queen." Some people, he observes, may think that all the western people are giving precedence to women. But modern Europe is not so loyal to women as America. Here the professor gives illustrations of how American men are showing their loyalty to the "Queen." A well-dressed woman returns home at night from an outing. Her husband who has been taking care of the children as well as of the house smiles and welcomes his wife. Then the wife kicks her shoes in front of his nose.

"'Yes, dear!' he says, and he immediately kneels reverently and unties her shoe strings. That is the duty of American husband." Professor Kuriagawa gives a few other instances showing how women are given priority in American society. "In an elevator of an apartment house, if a woman is found among the passengers all men will take off their hats. She walks out first, followed by the men. Should any one fail to observe this rule of conduct, he will be branded as a Jap and scorned. The rich or the poor, the high or the low, the beggars or the millionaires, the president or any low official or private person, all are equal in that country of equality. But woman is the only person to whom respects are due. One may not take off his hat to the President. But he must do so to women.

We noticed an advertisement in front of a postoffice which said "Married women may freely deposit their money without permission or hindrance from their husbands." A Japanese husband who would even pawn his wife's belongings to spend the money thus secured for his own pleasures would be astonished if he saw the advertisement.

In street cars in America men give seats to women. Some of the women do not even say, "Thank you." Men consider it a great honor to have their seats occupied by women, and take off their hats when thus honored. Walking outdoors husband and wife go together arm in arm, in America and Europe. If shoe strings of the women's shoes become untied their husbands will stoop to tie them. That may be because women cannot bend themselves because they wear corsets.'" But Japanese husbands will never stand for that. Husbands may carry babies in their arms in going outdoors with their family, they may push baby carriages, or carry goods purchased, but when they carry their wife's coat which she takes off it is some sight for Japanese men to see, indeed.

"American women are in a very advantageous position from the legal point of view, more so than German or French women. In Japan there are many actual cases of divorce more than in any other country, but they do not appear in court. In America there are divorce cases nearly every day in court, and usually women win the suits. Here Professor Kuriagawa compares Japanese women with American women, and says that the former is nothing but a slave of man, where the latter is the mistress of man. American woman does not take care of her children as Japanese woman. American children are left to develop by themselves, independently, whereas Japanese children will stick to their mothers all the time, so that the Japanese mothers have no time to look after their own appearance. She is nothing but nurse mother to her children. Foreigners say that Japan is a heaven for children. Quite so. But America is a heaven for women. After further comparing Japanese and American women, the professor says that Japanese men should give more latitude to their women. He calls some of the Japanese men wickedly selfish who would enjoy themselves at the expense of their women. He says that by treating women more properly, Japan can develop a better civilisation for herself."

Whether there is any similarity in the status of Japanese women and the status of Chinese women, I shall have to leave to those who have information on

this point. I do think however that the Japanese Professor has voiced the Oriental viewpoint as to the "place" of women in the Oriental countries.

But this article started out to discuss the status of the foreign woman in China: American mothers, "back home" who fearfully told their daughters goodbye with the idea that they probably would never see them again on account of the dangers of the "heathen" land they were going to, in all probability would be surprised to find that the average foreign woman in China has an "easy time of it," compared to her busy sisters at home. For proof of this I go again to Mrs Gamewell's book and find in Chapter V, dealing with Household Problems the following:

"Occasionally a young housekeeper, new to China, undertakes to do her own marketing and even to dispense with a cook altogether. But after a few days, or at the most a few weeks, she usually gives up the trial she made so hopefully, realizing that as conditions are in China, it is next to impossible for a foreign woman to do her own housework."

Even the matter of rearing children in China is simplified, owing to the fact that the Chinese *amahs* attend to this matter so thoroughly that the average foreign child has to be introduced to its mother occasionally in order that the mother may know that it belongs to her.

The War has in many ways been a blessing in disguise to the foreign women in China, especially those living in the business communities of the treaty ports in that it has given them a real interest in life. Nine tenths of all the war relief work, which really is a monumental piece of service when the entire Orient is considered, has been and is being conducted by the women of the Allied Cause, and just recently the real feelings of the American women especially were well shown in the protest that went up when the American Red Cross sent a notice to the War Relief Association, stating that funds were more desirable than supplies. The women simply wanted to do the work and did not stand back in voicing their feelings.

In the opinion of the writer China offers the average foreign woman (this refers especially to the wives and daughters of business men) a most excellent opportunity for service. If there ever existed an opportunity for "slum and settlement-work" in the large cities of America and Europe, most certainly the opportunity exists in China in a most bountiful measure. An American woman tourist (she was 78 years old) who spent several months in China a year ago went home and made the statement that the foreign women living in the treaty ports of China all appeared to her to be "completely tired and all worn out" because they had nothing to do. [Probably, as a result of managing the servants.—Ed.] She said that it was commonly told her while in the Orient that foreign women *age* more rapidly in the Orient than they do at home, and that most of the women she met actually believed the statement to be a fact, and all appeared to refrain from any work of any kind, for fear they might meet a *germ*, or soil their finely manicured hands.

Since coming to China I have looked over most of the foreign newspapers and find that only two in the entire Orient devote any regular attention to the activities of women and after searching the women's home page of one of them and finding nothing but advice as to the cure of "liver spots" in the neck and arms, the important matter of whitening the hands, "what can I do to restore faded eyelashes," "what is good for insomnia" and other such nonsense, I am inclined to believe much that I have heard about the activities of the foreign women in the Orient, this does not of course refer to the missionary and teaching variety, who actually are engaged in worthwhile work. My advice to those women who would keep from *ageing* more rapidly in the Orient than their sisters do at home, is to become interested in something outside of dances, dinners, bridge and tea parties. In short get a *vital interest* that is of some service to yourself and humanity and then stick to that *interest* through thick and thin.

M. H.

Women's Work

American Woman's Club

The Literary section of the American Woman's Club will hold its next meeting Thursday, Nov. 22, at the home of Mrs. P. L. Bryant, No. 5 Jinkee Road. "Women of the Philippines" will be discussed.

America Women in Shanghai Exhibit Pictures

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai held a social meeting at the Carlton Cafe 3:30 Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Social Department, of which Mrs. Morse is chairman. Mrs. Holcomb presided as hostess.

There was an exhibition of paintings on display by Mesdames Dunns, Macbeth, Swan, and Miss Ferris. Mrs. W. A. Dunn graduate of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, exhibited six drawings and portraits of Shanghai children. A sketch called "Bamboos" and some hill-scenes deserve special mention among Miss Ferris' sketches. Mrs. Orietta Warne Macbeth exhibited three large oil copies of noted paintings and Mrs. Mary Swan had a number of Chinese scenic sketches. Mrs. Swan and Miss Ferris are both graduates of the Chicago Art Institute. Mrs. Joe Conan, of New York, had four exhibits. A crayon of a Manchu Lady was exceptionally good in color and line.

Miss Jenkins from Hwai Yuan gave several readings and found her audience in the first number. She impersonated a young bride in China in which she called to mind several of the difficulties met with in making the servants understand. The young bride fairly insisted that the boy should not strain the soup through the feather duster or keep the entire supply of vegetables in the wood box. Some of the other character readings were, "A Naughty Boy," "The receipt for a mince pie, when you have no raisins, citron, currents, suet or meat," and "The Maid from Mrs. Burs." Each reading was appreciated. Mr. Garten gave several musical numbers of his own production, which elicited frequent encores.

Two departmental meetings were held this week. The Literary section met with Mrs. P. L. Bryant, at No. 5 Jinkee Road Thursday morning to study the "Women of the Orient," and the Music Department with Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson, Astor Hotel for a study of Beethoven.

American Women in Japan Will Hold Christmas Sale

The Yokohama Women's Auxiliary of the American War Relief Fund will hold a Christmas Sale on December 8 from 3 to 7 o'clock in the vestibule of

the Gaiety. There will be a table of house decorations, a table for children's gifts, another for men's gifts and a Variety Table, and a sweet table where jams and jellies, candies and home-made biscuits and cakes may be bought.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

November 2. M. Kerensky, Premier of Russia, in an interview states that Russia is worn out and is unable to prosecute effective war operations any further. He points out that when the war commenced Russia carried the burden while the other countries were preparing, and it was now Russia's right to ask the other Allies to carry on the effective work. Russia, however, does not intend to make a separate peace. ——Chemin-des Dames (the Ladies Way), which has been the scene of furious fighting for several months, is abandoned by the German forces. The German communique says that the withdrawal was effected "unnoticed and undisturbed."

November 3. The Germans report to date a total of 200,000 Italian prisoners and 1,800 guns taken.——The *London Times* foreshadows an offer of peace to Italy by Germany.——British Admiralty reports a German cruiser and 10 patrol boats sunk in the Kattegat.——Germans feverishly finish destruction of workshops in Liege, evidently with a view to withdrawal.

November 4. Austro-German forces carry out a flanking movement along the upper course of the Tagliamento.

November 5. General Pershing reports that three American soldiers were killed, five wounded and twelve captured, on Saturday, when the Germans raided an instruction salient, before day-light, putting down a heavy barrage and cutting off the salient.——Austro-German forces gain the crossing of the Middle Tagliamento and take 6,000 prisoners.——French and British send troops to the Italian front.

November 6. Germans capture whole Tagliamento line to the coast; Italians in full retreat.——Eighth battle of Flanders to capture Passchendaele is in progress; British make substantial gains.——American transport Finland (12,760 tons) is torpedoed on a return trip to the United States, but is able to reach a foreign port under its own steam.

November 7. Italian retreat continues; Germans pursuing across the Venetian plain, reaching the Livenza line.——British capture Passchendaele together with Mosselmarket and Goedberg (on the Western front).

CHINA

November 2. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington, asks for a Chinese Mission to be sent to America to arrange for co-operation in the prosecution of the war.

November 3. Opinion grows in Peking that Premier Tuan Chi-jui's regime is coming to a close very soon, as the opposition to his programme in the provinces of Kiangsu, Hupeh and Kiangsi develops greater strength.

November 6. In addition to G. $50,000 already donated, the American Red Cross Society has offered a further G. $75,000 for the relief of sufferers from the floods, on condition that the Chinese Government contributes a similar amount and the aggregate sum is used solely for the construction of roads in Chihli, thus providing work for the sufferers.——Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has telegraphed to President Feng Kuo-chang that he is proceeding to Canton, to prevent an outbreak. General Lu is now inclined to swing towards the Central Government.

JAPAN

November 5. All hope is given up for the N. Y. K. liner Hitachi Maru, which has evidently been sunk by a German submarine.

November 7. The sentiment in business circles in Osaka, the chief manufacturing city of Japan, is that the Lansing-Ishii Agreement enables Japan hereafter to conduct business undertakings in China with a stronger feeling of security. The Japanese newspapers are less enthusiastic. They critically scrutinise each paragraph in the Note and refuse to recognise it as another feather in Count Terauchi's cap.

GENERAL

November 1. Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the American Shipping Board, announces that America's shipbuilding programme for 1918 provides for six million tons of new construction.

November 2. Count Hertling definitely accepts the post of Imperial German Chancellor.

November 3. A German Socialist, charged with conspiracy to obstruct conscription, is sentenced at Sioux Falls, Iowa, to five years imprisonment and a fine of G. $1,000.

November 4. British Press Bureau announces that Lloyd George has left for Italy. General Smuts, General Sir William Robertson, General Sir Henry Wilson, General F. B. Maurice and other officers are accompanying him.

November 5. A Norwegian official communique states that 19 Norwegian merchantmen, totalling 34,577 tons, were lost during October and 48 Norwegian seamen were killed.

November 6. General Verkhovsky, Russian Minister of War, is relieved of his office.——The Democratic nominee for Mayor of New York City, Hylan, is elected, defeating the present incumbent Purroy Mitchell, after a campaign marked with much personal animosity.——The Russian Premier, M. Kerensky, vows that he will suppress the Maximalists by force.

November 7. The military and proletariat of Petrograd depose the Kerensky government. The Maximalists seize the railways and telegraphs and demand an armistice and peace (with Germany).——British Admiralty reports 8 vessels over and 4 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.

America

Of the million subscribers to the first American Liberty Loan in New York, only 564 failed to pay up their subscriptions.

Mrs. Edward Cecil Waller of Hollis, Long Island, paid G.$1,000 for a prize winning show chow dog. The dog's name is Win Sum Min Tsing and is said to be the best known chow dog in America.

Two professors at Columbia University, N. Y. James McKeen Cattell and Henry W. L. Dana have been dropped from the faculty rolls because of speeches made in opposition to the government's policy in the war.

Major-General George W. Goethals, former head of the Panama Canal Commission, and more recently head of the Federal Shipping Board, has been elected president of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation and will direct its affairs until the close of the war.

The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag voiced its anger over the bestowal of an Honor by King Edward on former Ambassador Gerard as follows: "We always have known that Ambassador Gerard was England's representative—at least as much as America's—in Berlin."

Viscount Ishii, after watching a review of the army cadets at West Point said: "I do not believe, sir, that any young soldiers in the world carry themselves with such spirit, with such high heart as these young men of yours. Their spirit impresses me even more than the perfection of their drill.

The Americanization of the 500,000 foreigners in New York City began last month with the opening of night schools for the teaching of English with more than 1,000 teachers in charge. The courses that will be taught in the schools consists of English, literature, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography. It is planned to make the night schools a sort of club for the foreign born populations.

The announcement that President Wilson has appointed Col. E. M. House, his personal adviser, as the head of the government's peace information bureau, leads many to think that when the great peace conference comes at the close of the war, that the Colonel will be at the head of the American comission. His duties are to now collect historical, commercial and geographical data such as England and France have been collecting for the last three years, "to be used at the peace conference when that comes."

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Commissions in America made the statement October 3, that the United States would have to build 6,000,000 tons of new shipping to overcome the submarine menace. "I do not believe," he said "that any substantial progress has been made in stopping submarine depredations. Let me urge and urge you again that the increased sinkings of the French ships are significant, that what is aimed at by the Germans is the ruin of your effort to supply your own men with everything that they need in France."

Roy Chapman Andrews, mammalist of the American Museum of Natural History arrived in New York last month with his wife after spending a year hunting in China. The New York Sun had the following to say regarding his experiences: "He brought forty cases of specimens—stuffed gerals, samburs, serows muntjacs, gonets, gibbons and shrews; but the latter are insects, not women. The gibbon is a monkey, the sambur is a deer and the gerals and serows are a kind of near goat. All the specimens are extremely rare and valuable, and the museum is delighted at this successful beginning of a campaign to get some Asiatic mammals in stock; but Mr. Andrews did not spring his real sensation till he told what he paid for food on his hunting trip. "In our camp on the edge of Thibet," he said, "we got new laid eggs for two cents a dozen, two fine chickens for a small can of condensed milk, and some times we'd only pay a few empty cans for a pound of butter. Delicious vegetables, squash, turnips, beans, all kinds, for almost nothing. Our Christmas dinner, which we ate down near Burmah, consisted of Mallard ducks, baked squash, oranges, sweet corn and other delicacies, which cost less than much poorer fare costs here. There's no high cost of living in China." [Not, of course, if you wish to live like a Chinese coolie. But, as a matter of fact, living expenses for a family in Shanghai are higher than they are in America.—Ed. M. R.]

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Men and Events

M. T. Stauffer will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at 4:30, in the Palace Hotel. His subject will be, "A Big Work." There will be special music.

His Royal Highness Prince Krom Phya Varopar Devawongse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bangkok, Siam, is among the many distinguished personages who are subscribers to MILLARD'S REVIEW.

It is rumored that Captain R. O. Demaiest, commander of the str. China, which sailed from Shanghai for the South November 7, will be assigned to active naval duty by the United States Government.

Reuter's Agency makes some funny "breaks" occasionally. In a telegram on the Greek situation dated Athens, November 4, Queen Sophie is given the title of "Empress," and the Greek subject Theotokis is described as "the German Minister."

Ex-General Chang Hsun has removed into the Dutch Legation at Peking and the Chinese papers say that that step is taken by the Dutch Minister in view of the taking over of the German barracks by the Entente Legations.

Reports from Changchun are to the effect that a sharp drop of the mercury has been noted since October 20 all over North Manchuria. It has been snowing daily in the Ranges and many people and cattle have been frozen to death.

John C. McDonald of New York city, who is interested in extending commercial interests between the Far East and America, after completing a tour of Siam and China, sailed for America from Yokohama, November 1.

Jacques Klass, who arrived in Shanghai during the week per s.s. China, is the new supervising caterer at the Astor House. Mr. Klass was on the former Pacific Mail liner Mongolia when that ship was commanded by Captain Morton, now managing director of the Astor House.

E. J. Hudson of San Francisco arrived in Shanghai by the Shinyo Maru during the week to take up the position of passenger agent of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Mr. Hudson has been with the Canadian Pacific and with the Union Pacific System and has had fifteen years experience in shipping and railway transportation.

Mrs. B. A. Limby, who occupies three houses in Bubbling Well road as a *pension* and who became very well known in Shanghai several years ago as the recipient of a large award in connection with a Race Club meeting, is lying in the Nursing Home with two wounds inflicted by a strange Chinese who entered her dining room early on the morning of November 5, and stabbed her several times in the upper part of the body.

An esteemed Italian subscriber writes calling our attention to an inaccuracy in our News Summary under date of October 28. In condensing the original dispatch we made it appear that the whole Italian Second Army had been charged from Rome with cowardice, whereas the exact words of the Italian communique were: "The failing resistance of some of the units forming our 2nd Army, who retired owing to cowardice. . . . . "

The Japanese newspapers comment that notwithstanding the stricter regulations now being enforced in America than in Japan, enemy subjects are now and then permitted to travel across the Pacific on the American ships. When the steamer China arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco, October 31, there came August Boeter, a German bound for Shanghai. His landing was prohibited in Yokohama. The Chinese papers in Shanghai also note the arrival of this German, whose trip was made the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

Two Japanese engineers, S. Nakamura and S. Sugiyama, have applied for permission to construct a railway tunnel under the Shimonoseki Straits (Moji). The construction expenses are put at Yen 14,500,000. It is to start upon a point just outside the city of Shimonoseki and to have an exit at a village called Akasaka where it is to connect with the Kyushu Railway line. The tunnel is to be 6 miles 49 chains in length. It may be mentioned that the Japanese Government put Dr. Hiroi, a well known engineer, on the work of making invesigations in secret to draft a plan for such a tunnel. He put in several months on the work.

Captain Miss Yetsuko Midzuno of the Japanese Salvation Army, having met all the conditions imposed by Colonel Yamamuro of the same service, the couple were married at the Ginza Church, Tokio, by Colonel de Groot November 1. According to the *Japan Advertiser*, when Colonel Yamamuro began his quest for a wife—the second, by the way—he specified five terms which would determine his choice: The girl must be in the service of the Salvation Army, be able to lead a practical, domestic life, be healthy, not too young and not too beautiful. But lest it cast reflections on the woman chosen, he later nullified his last condition.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China who has been in America for several months on a vacation, was to sail for the Orient on the Army transport Logan leaving San Francisco, November 5. He expects to visit Manila and Canton before returning to his duties in Shanghai. While in America Judge Lobingier acted as a member of the Board of Review that annually awards scholarships to young men college students for special work in legal research. His associates on the Board are Harry A. Cushing, author and former professor of law in Columbia University, and H. Gerard Chapin, author and professor of law in Fordham and the New Jersey Law School.

The monthly meetings of the Hangchow Missionary Association are held the first Tuesday in each month from October to June at 3:30 p.m. The program for December will be, "Chinese Philanthropies," by Mrs. J.M. Blain, at one of the Christian Missionary Society homes in Hangchow. The program for January, "Chinese Home Life," by Miss E. B. French, February, "Musical Program, Paper on Chinese Music;" March, "The Peonies," A Chinese Story, by Mr. F. E. Bible; April, "Chinese Pottery," by Mrs. J. B. Fearn, M. D.; May, "Mission Administration" by Rev. F. W. Bible; June, "The Chinese Press and Christian Thought," the leader to be chosen.

The American domestic letter rate has been raised from two cents to three cents per ounce; postal cards from one to two cents. These new rates, which also apply between Shanghai and America, (both ways) went into effect November 2.—Special arrangements have been made for the forwarding of Christmas gifts to soldiers at the front. Parcels mailed by November 15 will

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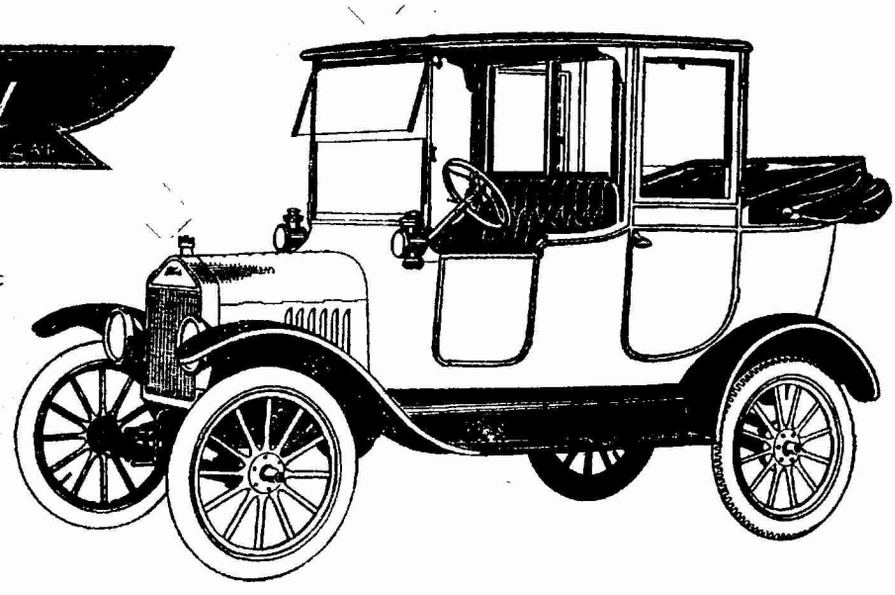

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be delivered to the addressee December 25; they must be conspicuously marked "Christmas Mail" and bear the addressee's company, regiment or other organisation number in the "American Expeditionary Force." Packages must be prepaid by stamps affixed at the 8th zone rate, or 12 cents for each pound or fraction.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, the largest national bank in America, who raised himself to a commanding financial position from obscurity by sheer force of character, ability and hard work, has given up active work in the Bank for the period of the war, has volunteered his services to the U. S. Government, and has full charge of the flotation of the two billion dollars worth of indebtedness authorized by Congress last April in addition to the $5,000,000,000 of war bonds then authorized, to provide $3,000,000,000, to be loaned to foreign Governments engaged in war against the enemies of the United States, and $2,000,000,000 to be employed in America's own projects of military preparedness. He works ten hours a day and is to receive a nominal salary of one dollar a year.

Admiral William S. Benson of the U. S. Navy states that the recent reports in America that German submarines were operating off the Atlantic coast of America are untrue and furthermore that there is no basis for other reports that they are operating in the mid-Atlantic. In referring to the policy behind the operation of the German submarines, the Admiral said: "The Department has reason for believing Germany is not concentrating her efforts against American troop ships, but is working altogether against supply ships. The fact stands out that Germany would rather destroy oil tankers or other ships carrying supplies than transports with several thousand troops. Just at present supplies are more necessary to the Allies than troops. Reports that the United States has many remarkable devices for destroying and deceiving submarines have been exaggerated. Thomas A. Edison is working on several inventions which the Department hopes may be of value, but so far no successes have been obtained. The Navy has no positive evidence that Germany is using super-submarines, but it is believed such boats—some as large as 5,000 tons—are in the Admiralty's service."

Thus that staid old British journal, the London *Saturday Review*: "Is not the cant about freedom and democracy doled out by our Prime Minister, as echoed by the press, becoming almost as offensive as the Kaiser's appeals to God? Mr. Lloyd George cables: 'In declaring against the Central Powers Rumania took her stand for the cause of freedom against autocracy and of right against might.' Rumania enjoyed constitutional government under a mild sovereign and any Minister who plunged her into war for the sake of an abstraction or in order to secure representative institutions for her neighbors would deserve to be hanged. Rumania went to war in order to take Transylvania from Austria, just as Italy went to war to take the Trentino, Trieste and as much more as she could get. The insincerity of our statesmen and our press is very trying to lovers of the truth."—The same journal also says: "It is a paradoxical fact that the more decomocratic our laws and manners, the keener grows our appetite for titles, and ribbons, and crosses." This sentiment is enforced with quotations from Gulliver's Travels, particularly the incident of how the Lilliputians gained distinction by jumping over threads of different colors.

At the Mixed Court in Hankow November 4, the concluding trial was held in connection with a haul of opium worth Mex. $20,000, made in a house rented to Okura & Co. in the Russian Concession. A native compradore in the employ of Okura admitted coming on the scene at the same time as the police, but it was "a mere coincidence." He did not know who owned the opium, but he thought it might be a cook named Wang, who had disappeared. A Japanese member of the firm disclaimed ownership of the opium, but claimed the furniture in the house. Rent was still owing on the premises. The Court decided that certain money found on the premises should be confiscated, the opium burned, and the furniture in the house sold for the benefit of the Russian Concession. The *Central China Post* in reporting the case comments: "And so this remarkable case of a house which nobody knew who occupied, and which contained great wealth which no one knew who owned, or how it got there, came to an end without the discovery of any guilty party. Still a fine of $20,000, which is what the judgment really amounts to, will make somebody's pocket ache. That cook named Wang from Ningpo will be a sorry man when he hears of it, and perhaps will not a second time attempt to add to colossal but illegal gains by cheating an honest Land Co. out of its rent."

Why the Chinese Eat Garlic

The visitor to these shores will not have been in the country very long before he discovers that the great mass of Chinese, particularly the working classes, are very fond of garlic, the odor of which, generally speaking, is very offensive to all those who have not eaten this very pungent vegetable. As with other practises, that of eating garlic seems to rest on a very substantial and sensible foundation. Several years ago, for instance, the health officer of Croatia ventured the opinion that the well-known longevity of the non-combatant portion of Bulgaria's population was due to their ingestion of large quantities of garlic.

Plainly put, garlic is the poor man's medicine. The Jew, crowded into the Pale, the Chinese coolie, particularly in the north, crowded into illy-ventilated, stuffy huts in order to avoid the rigors of climate, and the great mass of illy-housed people the world over, crave garlic in their food, instinctively feeling that it supplies something in their human systems which, if not forthcoming, leads to internal disorders, sickness and death.

The scientific explanation is that garlic (allium sativum) has high therapeutic value, and the medical profession the world over, now that many drugs are difficult to get is reverting more and more to the use of this oldest of vegetable drugs, the value of which has been understood by old women in out-of-the-way villages, who have been going along quietly applying the juice of garlic and onions in the home treatment of whooping cough, typhoid fever, pneumonia, and diphtheria with marked success.

A writer in an American medical journal points out that garlic is to be recommended as a stimulating expectorant, anthelmintic, and antispasmodic, and as an effective detergent of foul ulcers and sloughing wounds —indeed so nearly a panacea does it seem to be that one's skepticism is almost aroused. Let us hope, at any rate, that the pharmaceutical chemist may devise a method, in the interests of the by-stander, of suppressing the odor without weakening the therapeutic efficacy!

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Tientsin Flood Relief

With nearly 70,000 destitute persons to care for, 5,000 of whom are in the American Red Cross Winter Camp the flood relief organizations at Tientsin have appealed to the foreign community at Shanghai for assistance. The appeal for assistance was received by the American War Relief Association this week, and in response to the appeal, the American Flood Relief Committee has been formed composed of the following: Major C. P. Holcomb, Chairman Mr. George Fitch, Mr. Carl L. Seitz, Mr. Robert H. Parker, Mr. Charles D. McGrath, Mr. G. F. Ashley, Treasurer Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, Mrs. William H. Lacy, Mrs. Victor Hoffmann, and Miss Ethel Allen and Mr. C. J. Spiker, Secretary. Since the American War Relief Association is now engaged to its fullest capacity with war work, and since its funds are pledged for Red Corss Work, it was thought better to handle the matter of relief for the Tientsin flood sufferers through a separate organization.

With winter approaching, the flood sufferers are in immediate need of all kinds of new and old outer and underclothing, bedding, and funds; even small scraps of cloth can be utilized. Much work along this line has already been done at Peking through the Metropolitan Flood Relief Council, and the committe appointed by Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch, wife of the American Minister. The American committee in Shanghai, this morning telegraphed to Mr. Hsung Hsi Ling, head of the Peking organization, stating their willingness to cooperate in the enterprise.

Donations of clothing etc. should be addressed to the American Flood Relief Committee and sent direct to the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at 120 Szechuen Road, or to 77 Route Vallon. The China Merchants Steam Navigation Compand has agreed to transport all materials to Tientsin free. It is proposed with the funds collected in Shanghai to manufacture wadded garments for the Chinese flood sufferers and send then on the headquarters in Tientsin for distritbution. The committee that will attend to the matter of collection and shipment of supplies is composed of the following: Mrs. William H. Lacy, Chairman, Mrs. Victor Hoffmann, Messrs. G. F. Ashley, Charles S. McGrath, Robert H. Parker and Carl L. Seitz.

This is an excellent opportunity for every one to get rid of accumulated old clothing, and to empty the rag bags in a good cause.

Great Demand for Silk for War Purposes

It is not surprising to learn from a United States Consular report before us that the War has had a most demoralising influence upon the silk trade about Lyons and the raising of cocoons on the Mediterranean littoral. The calling up of conscripts for the army, and still more the withdrawing from the industry of trained hands, has made it exceedingly difficult to carry on the trade; while credit facilities—to which this trade, which caters more or less for every important market of the world, naturally relies in normal times to a large extent—were equally naturally restricted on the outbreak of the War. As has been the case with so many industries, particularly those which cater mainly for the wealthy classes, the experience of the War has been quite different from what one would have expected beforehand.

Judging beforehand, one would naturally have said that the silk trade would be almost ruined by such a war. But, as a matter of fact, prices are extravagantly high, and there is a far greater demand for silk than those engaged in the industry are able to cope with. It is, of course, true that, except in the neutral countries—which are steadily becoming less and less—silk as an article of adornment for great social functions is ceasing to be required more and more. But while from this source there is a falling off, the demand in connection with the military hospitals is so enormous that it more than counteracts the loss of trade for purely social purposes.

Moreover, experience has shown that a preparation of silk, particularly near the skin, in the garments of those who are exposed to certain explosives renders them more likely to recover from any wounds they receive than when their clothing is made of other fabrics. Experiments were tried in the early days of the War, particularly in France, with the object of ascertaining what resistance silk offered to certain projectiles which at that time were causing very serious mortality. The experiments showed that the resistance offered was very high; and, consequently, for various purposes, which it would not be desirable for the present to specify, but of which, no doubt, the War Office will furnish ample descriptions when the War is over, garments were constructed wholly or partly of silk fabrics. Of course, the great difficulty which the authorities were met with was the question of cost.

The Statist (London) industry in discussing the silk industry deplores "the shocking neglect of our (British) vast tropical possessions of which we (the British) have been guilty during the immense length of time we have possessed them." Silk grown in a highly developed, comparatively densely populated country like France is naturally grown under very expensive conditions. Consequently, the particular variety of the cocoon which is cultivated on the Mediterranean littoral is only such as will appeal to the very highest class of trade, whether in Europe or in North or South America. Very much the same may be said of the silk produced in Japan and certain districts of India and China. But for very many purposes, and particularly for the purposes above referred to—medical protective—it is not necessary to have the long-stapled silk which is produced in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

Practically from the 20th parallel North to the 20th parallel South, that is to say, over the greater part of the continent of Africa—because it will be remembered it is in the tropics that Africa is broadest—the silk cocoon is found in its wild state. This silk is spun not singly, as in the case we are accustomed to in Europe. but by the cocoons in a family; and consequently it is short stapled. But its resisting power is enormous. And, of course, it is quite possible that if the silkworm were cultivated it might be found that a long-stapled article could readily be produced. The industry has never been developed to any great extent, but, such as it was before the War, it was entirely in the hands of our present enemies.

The silkworm found in a wild state is by no means an isolated instance of any particular district in Africa, or, indeed, of tropical Africa as a whole. It is equally true of other tropical countries both on the Atlantic and on

the Pacific. Particularly is this the case with Brazil, where a very fine silk is found to grow wild. This silk is believed to have been in existence, though not cultivated, when South America was discovered at the end of the fifteenth century.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

China's Resources and the Japanese Menace.

From the Peking Gazette

Picture China twenty years hence.

Imagine a thoroughly aroused nation coming to the full realization of the wrong done to the republic by so-called leaders who would barter China's iron away for a mess of pottage.

What will posterity say of Premier Tuan Chi-jui if he allows the most precious resources of the nation to be juggled into the hands of the Japanese?

A nation without iron is like a man without a backbone.

The United States is a great power chiefly because of its great mineral resources; because of its unlimited supply of iron and steel; because of its Pittsburgh and its Birmingham and half a dozen less important steel centers.

Nanking lies within easy reach of great supplies of iron and coal. The Yangtsze affords it cheap transportation. The city is on a firm rock foundation. It stands ready to bud into a second Pittsburgh and to afford employment to thousands of metal workers. It could manufacture steel and all the iron which will be required by the great railways which should spring into existence in a country with such great resources and large population as China. Nanking could turn out the machinery which will be required for cotton mills and other industrial enterprises which should be developed to afford work for China's unemployed.

But Nanking's development into a great steel city does not fit into Japan's plans. She wants the Far East in Japan. She wants employment for her men at high wages. She wants the benefit of the big payrolls which go with big mills.

And China's present leaders propose to let Japan have her way and draw upon China's raw materials to the detriment of the Chinese public.

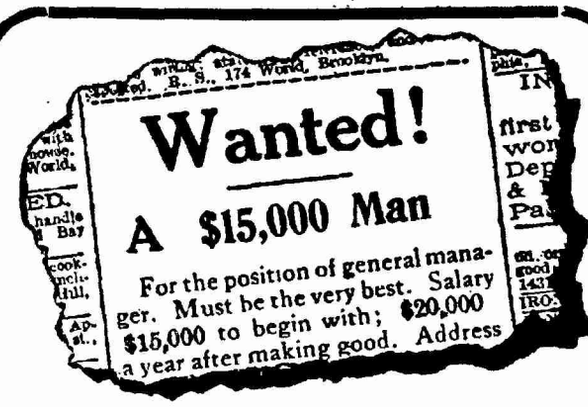
How can China ever become a shipbuilding nation without steel?

How can a nation take a prominent place in the world's commerce if she cannot build ships?

These are questions for Tsao Ju-lin, Hsu Shu-cheng and Premier Tuan Chi-jui.

Let them tell the people of China what excuse they can offer for mortgaging the future of the republic. How can they explain their blindness to the future development of China along industrial lines? Or is it something more than blindness?

How could England have become the leading maritime nation of the world without the shipbuilders of the Clyde? And how could they have prospered so well if it had not been for England's iron?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Is the Yangtze to be robbed of its future? Is it to be prevented from becoming a throbbing artery of commerce lined with great industries because the Japanese want Chinese iron ore and China has a Cabinet which lacks vision?

Do Premier Tuan Chi-jui and his Cabinet place the welfare of Japan before the welfare of the Chinese people?

This question must be answered by the Premier and by him alone, for all blame will be on him. He is the responsible head of the Cabinet and will be held to account.

"To Prevent the Sale of the Country"

From the Min Kuo Jih Pao (Shanghai)

Liang Shih-yi has left for Japan to confer with Japanese notables on financial matters, but he states that his journey has nothing to do with politics. In reality he goes to Japan in connection with the "Arms" loan affair. Kin Yun-pong and Kiuo Tong-fang also go to Japan to aid in the negotiations for the sale of the country.

Concerning this question we have a matter to call to the attention of the friendly Powers and to the Chinese military authorities. If this loan in concluded will there not be several matters contrary to the wishes of the Banking Syndicate and to the equilibrium of the Powers in China? The American government has already entered a protest. Can the other Powers remain with their eyes closed? The Chinese military officials and armies are now playing a joyful part in China, and if they continue they will ruin everything and put the people into difficulties.

If the loan succeeds, the military officials who took on the negotiation of the loan will be under the control of the foreigners. Happily, that portion of the Peiyang military authorities who are at Nanking have understood the position and have made a protest. Can the other military authorities rest with their arms crossed? If the friendly Powers desire to maintain justice and if the Chinese military authorities wish to save themselves, now is the moment to prevent these Chinese calamities.

Japanese Visitors in China

From the Peking Daily News

Our visitors come with varied motives. Some come as mere holiday-makers, others to gain direct political knowledge of China, others to ascertain the opportunities open to Japanese business and commerce, and others again are said to have come as what are known as "concession hunters." Now, whilst we are glad to see all these, and to give them a very hearty welcome to Peking, we do not hesitate to give them advice as well as welcome. The present time is not opportune for any attempt to exploit this country. China is in fact, if not in name, an ally of Japan and of the Great Powers of Europe. These Powers find the present moment unsuited to great schemes of expansion. The general feeling is that many questions must wait for settlement until after the War, and the obtaining of great concessions is one of the matters that might well be postponed until a more convenient season. It is obvious that without reverting to the now discarded policy of playing off one foreign nation against another China will at present find it difficult to refuse the requests of any one of her Allies. A reversion to the old policy, now that most of the leading foreign Powers are members of an alliance of which China herself is also a member, would be both improper and highly dangerous. There are plenty of prophets of woe telling us that after this War there will be another, for the hegemony of the Far East. For China to revert to the foolish policy of Imperial times would but help to the fulfilment of a prophecy the very thought of which should be sufficient to prevent any such reversion. If the foreign Powers really mean well by China, and we sincerely believe they do, then each one of them should refrain from acts and policies calculated to arouse jealousy amongst themselves. Amongst these policies is the form of concession-hunting that does not respect either the covenanted rights or the uncovenanted privileges of others. If all our Japanese friends will bear this in mind during their visit then nothing but good can come of their sojourn amongst us.

The Japanese Arms Alliance Loan.

From the Peking Gazette

The reason why the loan must be opposed is that it strikes at the root of Chinese sovereignty and independence. The Japanese dare not deny the report that the understanding between Tokio and Peking is to conclude an Arms Alliance which will give Japan the right to appoint military advisers and instructors for the Chinese army, to supply China with arms and ammunition in future in preference to all other foreign countries, and to jointly own all Chinese arsenals. If anything can be bolder in conception to rob China of her right to arm and defend herself we would like to know. Either the mandarin mind of our country is unable to or unwilling to see such a danger. There is no use trying to hide the real facts. The Japanese newspapers have been very frank about it. They admit that the deal is one *directed by* the Japanese Government, and aims at securing control of the Chinese army. Whatever may now be said in explanation cannot undo the seeds sown by Mr. Hioki, the author of the notorious 21 demands, who is now in Peking. In fact the presence of Mr. Hioki in this critical time is looked upon by thinking Chinese as very suspicious. His adroit diplomatic hand is too well known. Group V of the Japanese demands is the unaccomplished part of Mr. Hioki's work for the subjugation of China. Will he now personally conduct or watch the completion of his work in the very city where it was started? Indeed the arms loan will be concluded in Tokio when the two Chinese Generals, Chin Yun-peng and Chu Tung-feng, visit Japan next week, but much needs to be done in the meantime for Japan so that the work now started may bring complete success to Japan and the destruction of China.

"Soft Soaping American Legislators"

From the Peking Evening Times

The Japanese policy is of course to alienate the Chinese from all Occidentals having a position of power or influence in China. It is an underhand attempt to persuade the Chinese that the Japanese are their true and sympathetic friends in all controvesies with outsiders, an attempt to rob their nominal allies of prestige in a vital center to the enhancement of their own. It is well known that the Japanese are very eager to have set apart for themselves at Shanghai a special concession. They do not find it convenient to operate according to their tastes and methods in a concession ruled by an Occidental Council in which their representation is in the minority, or in a concession policed largely by Occidentals or by Asiatics under Occidental direction. It is difficult under such conditions to carry on the

morphine trade, to deal in women, to encourage smuggling, to export cash, to evade salt duties and otherwise to build up a community along Japanese lines. Therefore while the Ishii Mission and the Megata Mission are soft soaping American legislators abroad, voicing well rounded phrases about international friendship, Japan's responsibilities in the East, Japan's duty toward her beloved allies and other matters, Japanese agents in this country find it convenient to undermine at every turn the influence and good repute of Americans and the European Allies in China.

An Evil Exodus to China

From The Far East (Tokio)

There probably never was a time when so many Japanese of all classes and degrees set their faces Chinawards. At the moment there is a "Diet mission" in Peking, a group of parliamentarians similar in number to those now touring the States. The El Dorado of Japan is China—even America takes a back seat as a desirable place of settlement in comparison—but if the Tokio Government really desires to establish and consolidate the "friendly relations" existing with the neighboring republic as strict an embargo should be placed upon emigration thither as is the case with Japanese going to the United States. Without doubt, "undesirables" of all nations are to be found in every country, but it may be doubted if there is any other country so pestered with undesirable aliens as is China to-day. This of course is largely China's own fault. She is unable to take care of her own house, and rogues and vagabonds a-plenty are running off with her goods. These doubtless, belong to more than one nation, but the overwhelming majority of "traffickers" in China to-day—be it traffic in morphine, copper cash, or immoral women—own allegiance to the Empire of Japan. The fact ill accords with the high professions of Viscount Ishii in America, or the diplomatic candy that has been distributed by Mr. Ogawa, M.P., in Peking. It is a matter that should be seriously looked into by the Tokio authorities, for the foreign papers published in China are a damning witness of the activities of Japanese traders who have no connection with legitimate mercantile enterprise.

Japanese Editor Says Chinese are Tricky

Extract from Interview at Peking with the Editor of the Kokumin (Tokio)

It has always been the Chinese policy to play off one foreign nation against another, but if all the foreign nations should combine and adopt an aggressive policy, China will be brought to a most difficult pass. It is therefore necessary for China to ally herself with Japan. It is undeniable that both sides have employed improper means to compass their respective ends. The Japanese are a brave people, while the Chinese are a clever one. The latter have always played tricks, while the former have always appealed to aggressive methods.

"Sacrificed on the Altar of The Club Bar"

From The Central China Post (Hankow)

In the earlier years in Hankow there was a much larger percentage of "characters" in the community than there is now. It was small; it was idle, and nearly all were British, a condition which was much more favorable for the development of personal idiosyncrasies than in the present cosmopolitian crowd under the pressure of busier times. Everybody knew everybody, all interests were local, and there were no great questions

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of world-wide import like the war to keep minds occupied. There were no telegrams; the newspapers and letters which came to the port were few, and there was little to talk about except each other. . . . Then there was the Chairman of the Municipal Council who fought the milkman on the Bund one night over a dispute about a dog. The one was six foot four and the other some four foot six and it was a great fight. The little man could not reach up to hurt the big man, nor the big man reach down to damage his opponent. Before the victory was decided the whole foreign police fórce came on the scene—only one man strong—and had the pair of them conveyed to the cells for the night. Next morning the Chairman of the Council wrote out an order for the liberation of self and friend.

Then there was Alexander who was a long time in Hankow and died here. Amongst the many monuments in the Cemetery down in German town his is the largest and most costly. It was erected by his friends—the whole community in fact—as a token of their regard. He was a tall, splendidly built man, with a rich rollicking voice, and a cheery way with him which was most taking. He was a model English gentleman, kindly and obliging, a friend to everybody and no one's enemy save his own. By profession he was an artist, but his chief business was the Secretaryship of the Hankow Club and the management of all racing and sporting matters. He was also the only broker and auctioneer, and on the rare occasion of an auction it used to be a marvel to see the number of tumblers of strong waters he would put away without these having the slightest effect on him save that he got mellower and mellower. . . . . Poor Alexander! he died an old man and broken down, but cheery to the last, in the year 1897 at the early age of 53. "The inscription on his tombstone runs: "This stone is erected by his numerous friends in recognition of his many sterling qualities."

Our stories have a moral but we dare only hint at it. All these characters, and many others who have followed in their footsteps since, had "sterling qualities" which availed them but little because they were sacrificed on an altar which is erected in the institution with which Alexander was chiefly connected. It is called the Club Bar—there we've done it this time!

In the Field of Business and Finance

Commercial Possibilitiesof America and the Orient

Statement of Oriental Possibilities for the United States as prepared by the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

THE United States has been transformed from a nation exporting raw materials and buying practically all the manufactured articles needed into a manufacturing nation and one which at the present time dominates the whole world commercially. Since 1914, when the war started, thousands of manufacturing plants have been established to supply Europe with articles of war and since America has become a party to the war her productiveness has vastly increased. The War will not last forever and when peace finally comes all these plants now manufacturing articles of destruction must either go out of business or transform themselves into manufacturers of articles of production and to do this America must secure markets for such articles to keep pace with the other nations of the world—or else go back. There can be no such thing as standing still; America must either advance or let these who have the energy to do so forge ahead and leave her further and further behind in the race. Competition is keener today than it ever was and when Europe lays down the sword and takes up pursuits of peace the present competition will be insignificant. Now is the time to locate future markets and now is the time to prepare for the post bellum competition that surely must come.

Let us analyze the various markets of the world for the year 1914 and see how the United States stood in relation thereto:

Taking the total exports of the United States for 1914, we find them divided into the following Grand Divisions of the World.

Exported to Europe	$1,339,295,916	or 63%	of the total
Exported to North America	481,588,221	or 23%	of the total
Exported to South America	91,013,339	or 4%	of the total
Exported to Asia	99,193,210	or 5%	of the total
Exported to Oceania	77,209,541	or 3%	of the total
Exported to Africa	25,323,823	or 2%	of the total
The total was	$2,113,624,050	or 100%	

To North America (that is, Canada, Alaska, Mexico and the Central American States) of course it is natural that the United States should export large quantities of goods; South America and Oceania have but limited populations and Africa is a long way from American sources of supply. To Asia, however, America's Pacific shores are nearer than any other manufacturing nation with the exception of Japan and it is to this market that this article is directed.

According to the Statistical Abstract of the United States the imports of the following principal countries of the Orient together with the amount of such imports from the United States was as follows for the year 1914:

Country	Total Imports	From U. S.	U. S. percentage
China	$381,803,000	$27,219,000	7.1 per cent
French Indo China	38,966,000	171,000	.3 per cent
British India	594,521,000	15,544,000	2.6 per cent
Japan	296,676,000	48,192,000	16.2 per cent
Formosa	26,341,000	399,000	1.5 per cent
Chosen	31,489,000	3,051,000	9.7 per cent
Dutch East Indies	154,444,000	3,897,000	2.5 per cent
Siam	33,882,000	1,075,000	3.2 per cont
Philippines	48,589,000	24,020,000	49.4 per cent
Total of above	$1,606,711,000	$123,568,000	7.7 per cent
Eliminating the Philippines, an American possession, and we have,			
Total	$1,558,122,000	$99,548,000	6.4 per cent

It is now in order to take a look at the area and population of the countries embraced above to give an idea of the purchasing power when the various countries adopt Western methods as they are now rapidly doing.

Country	Area sq. miles	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
China	4,278,352	413,000,000	78.54
French Indo-China	310,000	16,594,000	54.80
British India	1,802,657	315,156,000	174.83
Japan	147,750	55,084,000	372.95
Formosa	13,750	3,682,000	267.78
Chosen	84,103	16,804,000	199.80
Dutch East Indies	739,545	38,000,000	51.38
Siam	195,000	8,150,000	41.79
Philippines	115,026	8,880,000	76.74
Total	7,686,131	869,350,000	113.10

It will be noticed that the above countries constitute 15 per cent of the land area of the world *while the population constitutes over 80 per cent of the population of the world.*

Great Britain, France and Germany have found it necessary to have a distributing center in the Far East and Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore etc., have long been used for this purpose and they have to an enormous extent, contributed to the upbuilding of the commerce of those nations.

The United States has a better located base than any of the above—Manila—but has never taken advantage of it. Think of it, with a maximum radius of three thousand miles, Manila is capable of reaching eight per cent of the human race and San Francisco is within a maximum radius of nine thousand miles from the same population. It is 9651 miles from Liverpool to Hongkong, the British distributing port, whereas it is but 6221 from San Francisco to Manila, which *ought* to be the United States distributing port—but is *not*. The following table of distances from Manila, San Francisco, New York and Liverpool may be instructive. Some of these figures are via Suez which, while not in use at present, certainly will be after the war. The figures are nautical miles.

To	From-Manila	San Francisco	New York	Liverpool
Hongkong	631	6041	11336	9651
Saigon (Cochin-China)	907	?	?	?
Shanghai	1170	5491	10684	10394
Singapore	1370	7330	10101	8211
Batavia	1559	7800	10404	8474
Yokohama	1757	4521	9714	11113
Rangoon	2421	8408	9798	7868
Madras	2934	8921	9144	7214
Colombo	2952	8907	8595	6665
Calcutta	2973	8960	9795	7865
Manila	.....	6221	11405	9554

The distance from Liverpool to Hongkong (the British distributing port of the Orient) is 9651 miles, whereas the distance from San Francisco to Manila is but 6221 miles, a differential in favor of San Francisco of 3431 miles, or equal to about twelve days sailing one way or twenty-four days in both directions—nearly a month. This means that a ship sailing between San Francisco and Manila could make approximately six trips a year whereas a ship sailing between Liverpool and Hongkong could make but about four-and-a-half trips, giving San Francisco the advantage of one-and-a-half round trips additional that her vessel could earn freight.

WHAT JAPAN HAS DONE

For the year 1914 let us take the Oriental countries shown above, eliminating Japan, Formosa and Chosen (being Japanese possessions), and the Philippines

(being an American possession), and see how Japan has built up her commerce to those countries.

Country	Total Imports	From Japan	Japan percentage
China	$381,803,000	$81,185,462	21.3 per cent
French Indo-China	38,966,000	406,772	1.0 per cent
British India	594,521,000	13,924,168	2.2 per cent
Dutch East Indies	153,444,000	2,739,642	1.8 per cent
Siam	33,882,000	281,545	0.8 per cent
Total	1,203,616,000	97,637,589	28.1 per cent

During the same period and to the same countries the United States sold $47,906,000 equal to 3.9 per cent.

During the year 1914 Japan's total exports amounted to $295,101,461 so that of this amount she exported 33.1 per cent to the countries named or $97,637, 589. The United States total exports during the same period amounted to $2,113,624,050 and of this amount the exports to the countries named represented 2.3 per cent of the total or $47,906,000, so that Japan with a total exports of $1,818,522,589 *less* than the United States exported to the countries named $49,731,589 *more* than the United States. In other words the United States with a total export more than seven times that of Japan actually exported less than half what Japan did to the Orient. It must be remembered in this connection that it was not until 1854 that Commodore Perry opened up Japan to outside commerce—just sixty three-years ago. It would be interesting to know what Japan's percentage of Oriental exports will be in another sixty years.

Let us look at the markets which may be available for developing America's foreign trade.

Europe will always be a good market, but undoubtedly Europe will soon be in a position to supply a large proportion of her own requirements thereby diminishing the amount purchased from the United States.

Africa is practically composed of colonies of the European nations and aside from this and the probable preference in favor of the respective mother countries it is a long way from America and return cargoes of African products would not offset any extended outward tonnage movement.

South America has but a limited population, a large percentage of which are Indians, whose consumption per capita will never be high and the native population, other than the Indians, is already consuming a large amount per capita not capable of very material increase. In addition to this, England, Germany, France and Holland all have very large investments in South America in the shape of public improvements, railways, mines, etc., and it is but natural that preference would be demanded and given to those countries to whom money is owed. If a railway, for instance, in Argentina, financed by British capital required large quantities of material it is a foregone conclusion that most of it would be supplied by British merchants.

Oceania has a comparatively small population and, like Africa, is practically all dependent upon the various European nations who will undoubtedly take good care to see that the United States or any other outside nation does not supply too great a proportion of the purchases.

Asia, alone, offers a practically unlimited field for the United States. With unlimited resources simply waiting capital to develop them, not as yet controlled by any European nation, with a population already there and, in most cases, capable of greatly increasing its per capita consumption, friendly to the United States because it knows that the United States has no designs upon its territory or integrity, there is the opportunity for American enterprise.

To take advantage of this great opening three things are apparently necessary: capital, ships and a commercial base controlled by this country. Capital the United States has in plenty, ships it can easily provide and, in fact, is now commencing to provide, and a commercial base unexcelled is controlled by this country now—Manila.

Alaska, bought for a song, with a population of but 64,828 did a business with the United States in 1916 of $75,970,497, while the Philippines with a population of 8,826,552 only did a business with this country of $52,643,000—just two-thirds as much as Alaska.

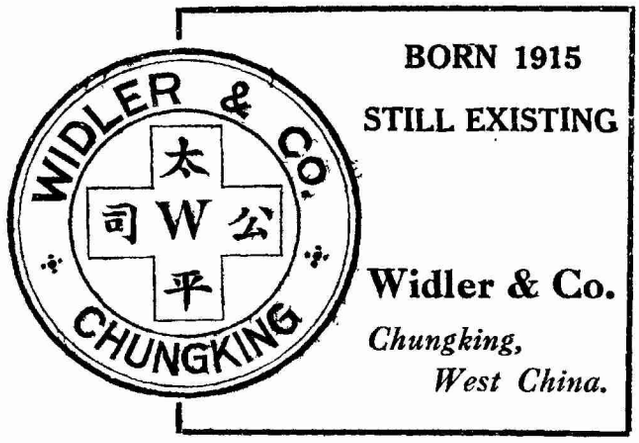
A very large proportion of the raw materials required for American manufactures originate in the Orient and all of those so originating are tributary to Manila. To give an idea of how this country neglects one of its richest possessions the following statement of vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the Philippines during the years 1911, 1914 and 1916, by nationality, will clearly domonstrate:

Nationality	Tonnage entered and cleared					
	1911	%	1914	%	1916	%
American	247,661	6.8	375,007	9.9	88.302	2.8
Philippine	212,624	5.8	117,274	3.2	159,781	5.1
British	1,922,854	52.8	1,855,298	48.5	1,451,722	46.0
Japanese	587,795	16.3	900,911	23.8	1,082,752	34.3
All other	666,191	18.3	553,627	14.6	370,913	11.8
Total	1,637,125	100.0	3,802,117	100.0	3,153,470	100.0

Monthly Market Letter of Rolph, Mills & Co.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1st, 1917.

Steel & Iron Market Situation: On September 24 advices were received from Washington stating that the government had decided to regulate prices in the steel market. This regulation went so far as to state the maximum prices to apply on all business and at the time it was not known whether this action was to be retroactive or to apply only on new business. Naturally the steel market was greatly affected by this news and all buyers were withholding purchases which were then in hand. There was very little, if any, business consummated for two or three days as this news was not confirmed in detail. The prices mentioned at that time were as follows:



"*Steel Bars* at Pittsburgh and Chicago $2.90 a hundredweight. The recent price was $5.50; a reduction of 47.3 per cent.

Steel Plates, basis Chicago and Pittsburg price agreed upon $3.25 a hundredweight; recent price $11 a hundredweight; a reduction of 70.5 per cent.

Iron Ore, basis lower Lake ports, price agreed upon $5.05 gross ton. No change.

Coke, Connellsville, price agreed upon $6 net ton; recent price $16 a ton; a reduction of 62.5 per cent.

Pig Iron, Price agreed upon $33 a gross ton; recent price $50 a gross ton, basis No2 Foundry FOB Furnace—a reduction of 43.1 per cent.

Steel Shapes, Basis Chicago and Pittsburg, price agreed upon $3 a hundredweight; recent price $6 a hundredweight; a reduction of 50 per cent."

There was a great deal of speculation among steel concerns as to just how far this regulation would affect business with the result that no sales were made, nor were there many inquiries from exporters. Towards the end of that week advices were received that the new prices named would only apply until January 1, 1918, and very probably would only affect government purchases. An agreement to this effect had apparently been reached by the steel producers and government officials. With this tentative understanding prices again became firm, but did not reach the point they had reached just prior to this regulation. We have investigated this condition very thoroughly and find that with very few exceptions the steel mills are doing business again on the old basis. We are writing you separately regarding each item and the prices now holding. Our advice is that you should buy very cautiously for the next three months as we do not know just what action the government will take after January 1, 1918. Would suggest that you take due care in placing orders for shipments farther than December.

Plates: Tank Steel plates have fallen off a trifle since the ruling mentioned above and are now being quoted at 10½¢ base per lb. FOB San Francisco. There have been some queries from some of our friends as to the possibility of securing license for export shipments. This question we have investigated thoroughly and find that no licenses are being granted for material moving since August 15. Any plates that are being shipped are covered by licenses dated prior to that time.

Steel Bars: There has been some drop in Steel Bars both rounds and squares since September 24, but the price has again become firm at 5¼¢ per lb. base FOB Pacific Coast. On sizes larger than 3" the mills are not quoting without specification.

Structurals: There has been some decrease in Structural prices. Licenses can be secured on moderate tonnages and shipments are going forward to all points. Today's ruling price FOB Pacific Coast is nominally 6¢ per lb. base.

Sheets: There has been very little change in the sheet market. While prices have fallen off approximately $5.00 per ton they have again become firm at this figure and indications point that this condition will not change materially before January first. Beyond that date no one can make predictions as to what the situation will be. Nominally today's price on Galvanized Sheets is 11¢ per lb. base for 28 gauge, and 10¼¢ per lb. base for 10 gauge Blue Annealed Sheets.

Wire Rope: This commodity is greatly in demand, especially grades designed for heavy work and heavy hoisting in mines, lumber camps, cableways and derricks, though the tonnage available is very limited, practically all orders being taken on a six months delivery basis with the rope hard to obtain even under these conditions. The mills are booked with orders to full capacity for a long time to come and are only taking on such new business as they are positive they can handle. The amount of business offered is several times greater than the output of all mills combined and this applies to domestic business only—(for export practically all mills are out of the market at the present time). This condition is principally due to the great demands made on all wire rope manufacturers by the U. S. government for supplying their own needs. The above applies to Plow Steel (all grades) and crucible cast steel (practically all grades). Prompter deliveries are offered on Galvanized Iron Ship's Rigging or Guy rope, galvanized steel towing hawsers and running ropes and a few grades of crucible cast steel ropes.

Chemicals: We received advices today that Caustic Soda was now on the embargo list. As yet we have received no advices as to how tightly this ban will be held, but trust that licenses can be secured. The present ruling price FOB Pacific Coast is 9½¢ per lb. in iron drums.

Brass & Copper Tubing: There is a good possibility of our being able to secure license on brass and copper tubing and if you are interested would ask that you send us your specifications immediately.

"The Vanishing Mexican Dollar"

In Vol. 1. No. 9 of MILLARD'S REVIEW there was published a very interesting article by Mr. Chang Kia Ngau, then Vice President of the Bank of China, in which certain figures were given on the export of silver dollars between the years 1881 to 1903. We are rather belated, "but better late than never," in making a correction as to the figures. The figures all the way through should be divided by a thousand, that is, the last comma in each figure should have been a period. The figures have been questioned from many directions, even from India and America, and after an investigation we find that the figures were wrong, as above stated. The article was originally written in the Chinese language and then translated, and the mistake seems to have arisen from the fact that the Chinese language has no distinct character for the word "million," but does have one for the sum "ten thousand," and, in translating, an unfortunately excessive number of ciphers was added.

Empty Kerosene Oil Tins as an Article of Export from America

The use being made of old tin cans in China and Japan, which has only now been brought to the attention of the public and authorities in America by the necessity of applying for licenses to export all products containing tin, has raised the question as to why American manufacturers could not do likewise. It has been the custom for many years of Chinese and Japanese merchants to utilize the five-gallon cans, in which American firms send petroleum products to the Far East, to ship vegetable oils back to America. At the end of this second journey, the oils having been emptied into tank cars for overland transportation, the cans usually had been dumped into Puget Sound.

With the rising price of tinplate, the Japanese merchants on the West Coast of America have conceived the idea of using these cans for the material that is in them and, cutting them up to save space, are shipping them back to Japan. They are being sold to manufacturers of toys, export cases for lining, bottle caps and dustpans.

A recent number of U.S. Commerce Reports points out that the cans can be bought at 9 cents apiece, or about $72 a ton. "The ultimate consumer in Japan," continues the Report, "has been known to pay as much as U. S. $150 a ton for the cans delivered at his factory. It is understood that certain California fruit packers have already used some of these cans for making tops for fruit baskets. The Department of Commerce would be glad to see their utilization for domestic manufacturing purposes increased, and the Exports Administration Board will welcome inquiries relative to the possible purchase of quantities of them."

Japan's Boom Suffers a Relapse

The mercantile boom which Japan has enjoyed for the past year or so has, temporarily at least, come to an end. As already reported, there has been a sharp decline in the stock market, shipping shares being especially hard hit, as the combined result of the Shipping Control Ordinance, America's embargo on the export of steel and the difficulties surrounding the importing of cotton from India. There has also been a serious debacle in the Japanese cotton yarn market, and many who had made forward contracts for the output of the various spinning companies are finding themselves unable to take delivery at the stipulated periods.

Cargo has of late also been accumulating at Japanese ports to an enormous extent. According to a report to hand the volume of cargo tied up was roughly 300,000 tons at the close of last month, of which 100,000 tons were destined for America, 70,000 tons to Europe, 100,000 tons to Bombay and Calcutta, and 20,000 tons to Australia. The destruction of Japanese steamers by enemy submarines has also increased lately; however, most of the sunken boats were chartered by non-Japanese so their loss has nothing to do with the present congestion.

British Loans Not to be Called for on American Farm Land

Money loaned by British subjects and especially through British mortgage companies upon farms in the United States will not be called for, according to the latest ruling of the British government. The order that such loans were not to be renewed but that upon payment such funds should be brought back to Great Britain has been rescinded. That was the instruction that had been given to the various mortgage companies and that is the instruction that has been countermanded. Such loans can be renewed if it is desired to do so. It is estimated that there is about G. $100,000,000 of British money invested in bonds and mortgages on American farm lands. To refuse to renew such loans might create some hardship for the mortgagors. This Great Britain recognizes in its action as it does the fact that America is bending its best efforts to the feeding of its allies and the furnishing of adequate supplies to them and also it is a recognition of the liberal loans which the United States has made and stands ready to make to Great Britain.

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Japanese Business Failures and Suicide

From the Kobe (Japan) Herald

The recent suicide of a rich Osaka stock broker on account of actual or assumed insolvency suggests an enquiry whether business men here cannot exemplify the same spirit of stalwart, dogged, courage which is shown by military men and which, we are repeatedly assured, is so charcteristic of the race that a Japanese force in the field would rather commit hara-kiri on a wholesale scale than yield to a foe. Into the ethical side of such action we do not propose to enter, our sole purpose being to urge any Japanese who may find themselves confronted with insuperable or apparently insuperable difficulties to hold on, "carry on," and not by an act of self-destruction admit present and possibly enduring

discomfiture and acknowledge irretrievable defeat. The mettle of a man is shown in times of stress and exceptional difficulty and threatened disaster. Let us hope that even if some of the newly-made rich find themselves suddenly and unexpectedly overtaken by reverses from which there may seem to be no hope of deliverance or recovery, they will be careful to remember that they are sons of Japan and that a true spirit of Bushido should compel them to face the reverses of fortune courageously and not give in to their losses. The real test of a man's character often comes out in face of defeat and apparently insuperable obstacles, and we trust there will be no more of these ignominious methods of escaping from the disagreeable features of the working of the whirligig of fortune. Two suicides of exceptionally successful men of business have now been reported here within a very few days. It is up to the Japanese business men to demonstrate that they can bear reverses with fortitude, as they should accept their successes with humility.

Commercial and Financial Notes

A mission will shortly be despatched by the Japanese Sericulturists' Association to the United States to investigate America's silk trade.

Caustic soda, glycerine and soda ash are among the chemicals on which America has put a prohibition to export. These chemicals are of particular interest to Japan, and also to China. Caustic Soda is used extensively in making soap, and soda ash in the manufacture of glass, while glycerine has a varety of uses.

The Sado-Maru, which arrived at Yokohama two weeks ago from America brought in 5375 tons of cargo, of which the principal part was rails, iron nails, wire, raw cotton, soda ash and sundries. Of this amount, 2986 tons were for Yokohama. The cargo included steel plates for shipbuilding, 5130 pieces for Yokohama and Kobe, which had been contracted for before the ban on steel exports was placed.

The O. S. K. is anxious to open its proposed European service as soon as possible, as it is being greatly urged to do by shippers. But the plan seems to have had a setback from the American ban on iron and steel, as shipbuilders are unable to obtain the necessary material for the construction of the company's proposed European liners. It is said that the company will run one steamer especially to Europe, for the transportation of tinned salmon and trout, 200,000 boxes, from Hakodate.

Induced by tempting wages, many Japanese seamen are deserting their ships in foreign lands. More than fifteen hundred have quit from the beginning of the war, until the end of September this year, according to an investigation by the Japanese Department of Communications. More than two-thirds of these desertions, or 945, are reported by Japan's three leading shipping firms, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Most of these deserters are now working on foreign steamers.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, of London, are establishing their own agency in Japan, beginning with the New Year. The American Trading Co. will relinquish the agency (which it has held for years) at the year end, when P. H. Wootton will become general manager for Japan and Korea, with offices in Kobe, while W. R. Devin will be assistant general manager for Japan and Korea with offices in Yokohama (No 74a Yamashitacho). Messrs. Wootton and Devin have for many years been associated with the American Trading Co. in Japan. Recently Mr. Devin returned from a visit to America in connection with the new agency.

According to a New York report the movements of American raw cotton increased very much during last week. The visible stock in the New York market was 100,000 bales, an increase of 60,000 bales, while the stock in the American market generally was estimated at 230,000 bales, an increase of 10,000 bales. The requirements of American millers were estimated at 1,180,000 bales, which figure also showed an increase of 430,000 bales. Foreign demand for raw cotton amounted to 2,270,000 bales, showing an increase of 430,000 bales. Foreign demand for raw cotton amounted to 2,270,000 bales, showing an increase of 830,000 bales, while actual shipments were 1,270,000 bales, which was an increase of 380,000 bales.

In connection with the subject of egg product shipments from China to America, it is refreshing to read the following excerpts from a letter contributed to the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai: "Not only has albumen and egg yolk been rejected for traces of zinc contained in the albumen and foul matter found in the yolk, mostly caused by bad eggs and fermentation having set in, combined with a wrong class of preservative used for a certain consumer, but for being in an absolutely unfit state for food consumption, this being caused by the lack of knowledge of both the importer and exporter, who do not take the precaution to find out the class and quality of the product required by the consumer." Evidently the plea that the *North China Daily News* made a week ago that the U. S. Purl Food Laws were being too strictly enforced is far from being well-founded.

In the course of an article contributed to *Asia Magazine*, New York, A. P. Winston writes: "The foreign powers have demanded for their subjects an unfair advantage as to Chinese internal taxes. Chinese goods transported from place to place inland, whether imports, or goods in domestic trade, must pay at successive toll stations taxes amounting from ten to 15 per cent., 20 per cent. or even more. Foreign goods (even goods manufactured by foreigners in China) escape with a single payment of 2½ per cent. This commercial disadvantage of Chinese citizenship in China is so great that for decades foreigners have made a profit by selling the use of their names to Chinese willing thus to defraud their government. Not only is the Chinese government deprived of revenue, but the Chinese producer is put at a fatal disadvantage if he attempts to compete with the foreigner. It is not surprising that thus far there has not been much attempt at such competition."

The Mitsubishi Company, in view of its shipbuilding and steel operations having been immensely augmented, has created two separate companies on the joint stock plan for the control of those operations. The company's shipbuilding yards are merged into the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company newly floated. The new concern will have an authorised capital of Yen 50,000,000, of which Yen 20,000,000, is paid up. Its headquarters will be opened in Tokio and control the Nagasaki Shipbuilding and Engine Works, the Kobe Shipbuilding Yard, the Hiroshima Shipbuilding Yard,

and the Nagasaki Ordnance Works. The Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing Company, which has been created for the control of the Mitsubishi Company's iron and steel enterprises will have an authorised capital of Yen 30,000,000, of which Yen15,000,000 is paid up. Its headquarters will be in Tokio with a branch at Kenjiho, Chosen. This latter company will control the new steel mill at Kenjiho, which has a producing capacity of 100,000 tons a year, although in the first year of inception its output will be little above 50,000 tons.

Correspondence

Modern Japan

To the Editor, Millard's Review.

One cannot fail to be struck in revisiting Japan after an absence of fifteen or twenty years with the advance made in every possible manner by this amazing country. Where were before desolate foreshores are now towns and villages, largely manufacturing. In place of poverty is to be seen comfort, if not wealth. Glass windows have replaced paper in the shogis, and no youth so poor as not to possess a bicycle, twenty years ago an object of almost incredulous wonder. Electric light even in humble tenements has replaced the tiny kerosene lamp which in the old days was so carefully husbanded and extinguished when not in absolute demand.

But, perhaps, the most noticeable change is in the people themselves. Formerly in the train, for instance, the foreigner was assailed with questions, which we have it on the authority of Mr. Chamberlain, were not entirely curiosity, but were prompted by the spirit of Oriental politeness, which takes an interest in everything strange. The foreigner can now traverse Japan from one end to the other either in trains, or the ubiquitous tram cars, without his privacy being nearly so much intruded upon as in many states of the Union.

While one may ascribe to a certain extent, the extension of property to conditions caused by the war, there can be no suspicion that cessation of interest or curiosity can arise from the same cause, and it is therefore a greater sign than ever of the enormous change that has been developed in the country, to be no longer interested in outside affairs.

These changes have reacted on the spirit of the people. The apparent incuriousness once manifested when a business subject was under discussion between a foreigner and a native, often hiding an imperfect comprehension of the rejoinder that could meet the case, has been replaced by an aggressive rudeness assumed to stop any argument in its inception; and the ingenious sabotage by which a foreigner usually got something afterwards found to be slightly unsuitable has been changed for a system of inflicting on him actual damage. Take, for instance, such very dissimilar articles as porcelain and steamships. We were all conversant with the objection of Japanese porcelain to any liquid in a boiling condition. Their chemistry has now revealed to them secrets of manufacture by which ruin will overtake the same class of articles some twenty per cent under the former strength. And in the same way orders injudiciously given for steamships have led to the discovery that they have only been constructed to sell and not to sail.

Beyond the temporary loss and inconvenience afforded to these tactics, the foreigner has no cause to be dissatisfied. Ruin most certainly attends such courses, and Japan will—luckily, for the rest of the world—discover the consequences of such a system, and realise that the acquisition of new markets through the local inability of the original exploiters to sustain them, offers no certitude of their future monopoly, rather the reverse. In the rapid decadence of Japan under its sudden affluence of wealth the steadier West may find solid reason for solace. Prussianism is falling in the West; pseudo-Prussianism will surely not succeed in the East. Japan's heart bleeding for poor China—drops resembling crocodile's tears,—may be followed by equally hypocritical regrets from China over the disappearance of her self-elected ally.

R. Chester

Kobe (enroute to America and Europe)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

WALTER A. MITCHELL, Petitioner
vs.
MARGARET ETHELWYN SNOW MITCHELL, Respondent

Cause No. 603
Civil No. 200
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai
August 1, 1917.
EARL B. ROSE, Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States Court for China,——
GREETING:
You are hereby commanded to serve this summons to answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Margaret Ethelwyn Snow Mitchell
Action for Divorce

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file her written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL)

Witness the Honorable CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge, of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, this 1st day of August, 1917.

EARL B. ROSE, Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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October 20, 1917.

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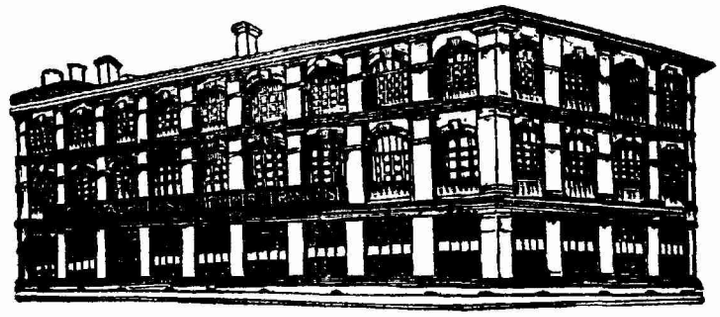

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Anglo Dutch	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	—
Anglo Java	10	9.75	9¾	9¾	—
Chemor United	1¼	1.20	1¼	1.20	—05
Dominion	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
Java Consolidated ...	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¼	—
Kota Bahroe	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	—
Shai. Kelantan	82.½	77½	77½	77½	—
Tebong	19	19	19	19	—

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H. & S. Bank	605	610	610	610	—
Ewo Cotton (Pref) ..	95	95	95	95	—
International (Ord) ..	82½	90	90	90	—
" (Puf) ...	64	62½	62½	62½	—
Kung Yik	15.35	15¼	15¾	15¼	—
Shai. Cotton	114	110	110	110	—
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Shai. Land	72½	70	70	70	—

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Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt, ..	4.85	—	4.90	4 95	—.05
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. T.	1.00	—	1.02	1.02	——
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"American World Policies."

By Walter Weyl, 1917.

OUR IDEALISTIC PAST—America among the Nations, The Skeleton of War, Peace without Effort, An Unripe Imperialism, Facing Outward.

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America in Relation to the Rest of the World

American World Policies, by Walter E. Weyl, New York: The Macmillan Co. 1917. Shanghai: Edward Evans and Sons Ltd. Mex. $4.50.

ONE of the most virile writers for *The New Republic* and the author of the New Democracy, has taken up in this volume questions which are pressing for solution in world re-organisation.

"American World Policies seeks, on the basis of economic researches, to define our national attitude towards Expansion, Imperialism, the Organisation of Peace, the Establishment of International Government and more particularly, our proper relations to the Monroe Doctrine, Mexico, China, Japan, the British Empire, the little and big nations of Europe, and the rule of the sea. The book relates our foreign policy to our internal problems, to the clash of industrial classes and of political parties, to the decay of sectionalism and the slow growth of a national sense. It is a study of Americanism from without and within."

In Part 1, Mr. Weyl discusses our "Ideallic Past." He shows how naturally we lay back in a peaceful attitude while still entertaining some policies of "unripe Imperialism." In his discussion of the "Root of Imperialism," his common-sense discernment of issues allows him to clarify many of the vague abstractions of economists. After a telling illustration from the West Indian Plantation Life, he says: "For Imperialism from an economic point of view is in the main a foreign political control to make the 'niggers' work. The industrial nations desiring food, raw materials, markets and a field for investment, being thwarted by conditions in certain backward agricultural countries, seek to remedy these conditions by means of political sovereignty."

"The Revolt against Imperialism" is taking place in the inner as well as the expansive phases of the democratic countries themselves. "It is precisely the democratic nations, England and France, which are most imperialistic," Mr. Weyl asserts. The popular adhesion to the policies once launched by the financial 'entrepreneurs' is a fact to be plainly faced. In the fight over a Colonial issue in Germany, thousands, who usually voted the Socialist ticket, swept over to the side of the Imperialists.

"In all countries, these modern pioneers are a ruthless, dangerous group with the bold, speculative imagination that has marked adventurers since the world began. They have a domestic and foreign morality, ethics for home consumption and fine contempt for 'greasers' and 'niggers'. They know the difference between 5% and 20%, and their business consists in investing their money at higher rates of profit (because the enterprise is hazardous) and then in taking out the hazard by making the home government compel the fulfillment of their impossible contracts."

The dilemmas which have caused the present war demand a new "Economic Internationalism" which the author discusses with frank confession of its problems. "There must be an International Executive, and International Legislative Body and some approach to an International Court. That there are immense difficulties in the creation of such machinery is obvious and admitted. That it can be perfected only through trial and error are facts which, though in themselves are discouraging, need not lead to the abandonment of the effort. . . . A league to enforce peace is a futility, unless it is also a league to determine International Policy."

A reprint was called for within a month of the first printing of the volume and it has put many of the biggest issues now being faced by the leaders of the Allies in a surprisingly popular form.

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